FBIS DAILY REPORT

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WARSAW PACT SUMMIT IN SOFIA SAID TO BEGIN 23 OCT

LD180942 Hamburg DPA in German 0832 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Moscow, 18 Oct (DPA) -- The Warsaw Pact summit meeting announced in the East bloc capitals for the second half of October will probably open in Sofia next week. Informed sources in Moscow today gave the date as 23 October.

CEMA CHEMICAL INDUSTRY COOPERATION SESSION OPENS

AU162054 Sofia BTA in English 1922 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Rext] Varna, October 16 (BTA) -- The 66th session of the Standing Committee of the CMEA for Cooperation in the Field of the Chemical Industry was opened here today. It is attended by delegations from Bulgaria, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Hungary and Czechoslovakia as well as of Yugoslavia.

Mr. Georgi Pankov, minister of the chemical industry of Bulgaria, read a message of greeting by Mr. Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, to the participants. The head of the Bulgarian Government stressed the importance of the deepening of multilateral cooperation, specialization and joint production of chemical products and articles.

The delegations will coordinate the plans for the period up to 1990 and will outline measures for the joint obtaining and exchanging new products and articles of the chemical industry.

Session Ends

AU171809 Sofia BTA in English 1731 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Varna, October 17 (BTA) -- The 66th meeting of C.M.E.A.'s Standing Commission on Cooperation in the Field of the Chemical Industry ended today.

The commission discussed the tasks and worked out measures for the fulfillment of the plans set by C.M.E.A.'s ruling bodies. The commission coordinated the national economic plans of C.M.E.A.'s member countries for the chemical, paper and microbiological industries for the 1986-1990 period and outlined the prospects for the international specialization and industrial cooperation.

Recommendations were discussed for the broadening of the cooperation programs on the use of microprocessor technology. Consultations were held on the construction and reconstruction of plants in the chemical, paper and microbiological industries until the year 2000.

TANJUG REPORT ON TASS CORRESPONDENT DENIED

AU181043 Tirana ATA in English 0950 GMT 18 Oct 85

["A New Anti-Albanian Intrigue of TANJUG" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, October 18 (ATA) -- The Yugoslav agency TANJUG has released a report according to which the Soviet news agency TASS has allegedly appointed one of its correspondents to Albania. ATA is authorized to inform that this report has a provoking character. It is common knowledge that Albania has not any kind of relation, political, economic, cultural or any other relations with the Soviet Union, just like it has no relations with the United States of America.

But this is not the only provocation. It should be mentioned that the Yugoslav press expresses openly its dissatisfaction for the preparations being made in Greece to abrogate the law on the state of war with Albania, just like the Belgrade magazine "NIN" carries a number of slanderous anti-Albanian articles, which evoke the Serb monarchic armies that entered Albania during the first world war.

Regarding all these intrigues, one cannot but put the question: What kind of atmosphere the Yugoslav official press organs want to create in the Balkans?

HOXHA BIRTH ANNIVERSARY OBSERVATIONS CONTINUE

Further on Conference Proceedings

AU171433 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Tirana, October 16 (BTA) -- The National Conference devoted to the immortal work of Comrade Enver Hoxha continued its proceedings today before noon.

Those present received with enthusiastic applauses the entry into the hall of the first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Comrade Ramiz Alia, Comrade Adil Carcani, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, the members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party, Hajredin Celiku, Hekuran Isai, Lenka Cuko, Manush Myftiu, Muho Asllani, Pali Miska, Rita Marko, Simon Stefani, the alternate members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party, Besnik Bekteshi, Foto Cami, Llambi Geprifti, Prokop Murra, Qirjako Mihali, the secretary of the Central Committee of the Party and Directoress of the Institute of Marxist-Leninist Studies, Nexhmije Hoxha, members of the Central Committee of the Party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the government.

In the first sitting the working man of the apparatus of the Central Committee of the party, Leka Shkurti delivered the paper "Creator of the Great Unity of the People in the Democratic Front and Founder of the People's Power". The alternate member of the Central Committee of the Party and chief of General Staff of the People's Army, Kico Mustaqi read out the paper "Commander of the Army and Creator of the Military Art on the the People's War".

In the last sitting the member of the Central Committee of the Party and Director of the Institute of the Studies of International Relations, Prof Sofocli Lazri read out the paper "Formulator and Executor of the Foreign Policy of Socialist Albania". The scientific secretary of the Institute of the Marxist-Leninist Studies, Doctor of Science Vangjel Moisiu delivered the paper "Great Proletarian Internationalist", prepared in collaboration with the director of Foreign Department of the Central Committee of the Party, Prof Agim Popa.

The conference was declared closed by the alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Foto Cami. This conference, he said, is an expression of the profound honour of our party and people for their great son and for his glorious work. Along with that it is also an expression of the need and task to know fundamentally, to study and master the brilliant theoretical thought of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the great example of his life and figure, his valuable contribution to the construction of new Albania, to international communism.

At this the national conference devoted to the immortal work of Comrade Enver Hoxha successfully wound up its proceedings.

Leaders at Grave

AU171219 Tirana ATA in English 0830 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Tirana, October 16 (ATA) -- Today, on the 77th anniversary of the birth of the dear leader of the party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha, homages were paid and wreaths were laid at his grave in the Martyrs' Cemetery.

Thousands of working people from work and production centers, central departments and various institutions, veterans of war and labour, members of the martyrs' families, military men, youth and Pioneers of Enver paid homages and placed bouquets of flowers at the grave of the dear and unforgettable leader.

Homages to the grave of our comrade, leader and teacher, Comrade Enver Hoxha, were also paid by the party and state leaders, Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Adil Carcani, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, the members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party, Hajredin Celiku, Hekuran Isai, Lenka Cuko, Manush Myftiu, Muho Asllani, Pali Miska, Rita Marko, Simon Stefani, the alternate members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party, Besnik Bekteshi, Foto Cami, Llambi Gegprifti, Prokop Murra, Qirjako Mihali, the secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Vangjel Cerrava, the member of the Central Committee of the party, Nexhmije Hoxha, members of the Central Committee of the party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the government, working people of the apparatus of the Central Committee of the party, leading cadres of the party and state power organs from all the districts of the country.

Comrade Ramiz Alia and Comrade Simon Stefani placed a wreath on behalf of the Central Committee of the Party with the inscription: "Glory to the great leader of our party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha". Wreaths were laid on behalf of the Presidium of the People's Assembly by Comrade Rita Marko and Pali Miska and on behalf of the Council of Ministers by Comrades Adil Carcani and Manush Myftiu. Comrade Noxhmije Hoxha and the family also laid a wreath. The party and state leaders stood in silence to honour the immortal work of our great and glorious leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Leaders at Memorial Concert

AU171353 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Tirana, October 17 (ATA) -- In honor of the 77th anniversary of the birth of the beloved leader of our party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha, the Ministry of Education and Culture and the executive committee of the Tirana District People's Council organized a festive concert in the "Partizani" Sports Palace in the capital yesterday evening.

Present were working people of work and production centers, central departments and various institutions, cooperativist, veterans of war and labour, military men, youth, Pioneers of Enver as well as leading cadres of the party and state organs from all the country's districts.

Those present burst into fiery applauses and acclamations for the Party of Labour, when the first secretary of the Central Committee of the party, and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Ramiz Alia, Comrade Adil Carcani, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, the members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party, Besnik Bekteshi, Foto Cami, Llambi Gegprifti, Prokop Murra, Qirjako Mihali, the secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Vangjel Cerrava the first secretary of the district party committee, Pirro Kondi, members of the Central Committee of the party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and government entered the palace.

The songs and dances performed in the concert were dedicated to the party, the organizer and inspirer of all our victories, to the beloved and unforgettable leader of the party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha, the legendary commander and the architect of new Socialist Albania.

At the end of the concert Comrade Ramiz Alia and Comrade Adil Carcani met warmly with the artists and congratulated them on their beautiful peformance.

Meeting in New York

AU151049 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Tirana, October 15 (ATA) -- The "Naim Frasheri" branch of "Free Albania" patriotic organisation organised an activity in New York City on occasion of 77th anniversary of the birth of Comrade Enver Hoxha. Invited to attend this activity were also members of the delegation of PSR of Albania taking part in the 40th session of the General Assembly and representatives of our mission to UN.

The chairman of the "Naim Frasheri" branch, Hulusi Kavo, the chairman of the "Perparimi" womens' society, Areti Viso and others spoke of the life and brilliant work of the beloved and unforgettable leader of our people, Comrade Enver Hoxha. The friend of Albania, Jacques Schulman also addressed the meeting.

Some fellow countrymen read out writings and verses devoted to the life and work of Comrade Enver Hoxha as well as impressions and reminiscences from their unforgettable meetings with him.

The vice minister of Foreign Affairs, Muhamet Kapllani, greeted those present on behalf of the delegation and the mission of the PSR of Albania to UN.

The film "Long life to Enver Hoxha" was screened on this occasion. It was followed attentively and was applauded by those present.

The activity passed in a cordial and fraternal atmosphere.

GORBACHEV TO PAY 'FRIENDLY VISIT' AT END OF OCT

AU171609 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, will pay a friendly visit to Bulgaria at the end of the month, at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers.

AUSTRIA'S GRATZ BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT 17 OCT

AU171339 Sofia BTA in English 1324 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, October 17 (BTA) -- Mr. Leopold Gratz, federal minister of foreign affairs of Austria, has arrived here today on a four-day official visit. The visit is at the invitation of Mr. Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria. The guest has been met by the head of the Bulgarian diplomats, deputy ministers and other official figures.

It is expected that Mr. Leopold Gratz will be received by Mr. Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, and Mr. Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers. A meeting with Mr. Milko Balev, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and secretary of the CC of the BCP, is also anticipated.

Mladenov, Gratz Begin Talks

AU172106 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] At the talks that took place between Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian foreign minister, and Leopold Gratz, Austrian foreign minister, special attention was paid to the international situation in Europe and the world, and the problems of war and peace. The analysis they made showed their similar evaluation of the fact that the situation in the international arena is tense and dangerous, that peace has been destabilized, and that the danger of a nuclear war hovers over mankind.

Petur Mladenov pointed out in a well-founded manner that this process has been provoked by certain forces trying to change the existing military-strategic parity in their favor. During the talk serious concern was expressed over the plans to militarize space. The Bulgarian foreign minister pointed out that the plans and the experiments the United States has already conducted in this area are now the greatest danger to peace.

Leopold Gratz for his part also spoke very clearly against the militarization of space.

Petur Mladenov and Leopold Gratz confirmed their countries' common opinion that under the conditions of dangerous confrontation and the threat of nuclear war, negotiations on all major problems remain the only alternative for protecting and strengthening peace and achieving security, confidence, and real detente.

The two ministers expressed the hope that the forthcoming USSR-U.S. summit in Geneva will prove successful. This would have a favorable influence over the entire international climate.

The Bulgarian foreign minister explained the essence of the numerous constructive proposals of the socialist countries, made with honest intentions, responsibility, and realism. He also stressed the great significance of the recent proposals of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev in Paris.

Mladenov Hosts Dinner

AU172110 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] On 17 October Petur Mladenov gave a dinner in honor of his Austrian colleague Leopold Gratz. The dinner was attended by Comrades Milko Balev and Dimitur Stoyanov; Georgi Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council; members of the State Council and the Government; and the officials accompanying the Austrian foreign minister. The two ministers proposed toasts.

RED CROSS SENDS AID PLANE TO PALESTINIANS

AU171025 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] An aircraft of the Bulgarian Balkan Airlines took off an hour ago from Sofia airport with a 12-metric-ton load of goods as aid from the Bulgarian Red Cross to the Palestinians in the (Yarmuk) camp near Damascus. This was stated to our representatives by Dr Kiril Ignatov, chairman of the Bulgarian Red Cross and of the Bulgarian Society for Friendship With the Palestinian People.

[Begin Ignatov recording] Our party and the Bulgarian people have always been at the side of the Palestinian people in their struggle and have provided moral and material aid. Today with this aircraft we are sending aid in the form of medical drugs, food, blankets, bandages, and so forth. This aid is part of the systematic regular aid which our people, our state, and the Bulgarian Red Cross are providing for the Palestinian people. [end recording]

REPORTAGE ON UNESCO DEBATES, ACTIVITIES

Programs, Budget Discussed

AU170850 Sofia BTA in English 1435 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, Oct 16 (BTA) -- The programme and budget debates in connection with the future activity and budget for 1986-1987 have had priority importance to the 23rd Session of the General Conference of U.N.E.S.C.O, which continues its work here.

The draft has been drawn up by the Secretariat of the organization under the leadership of the Director-General Amadou Mahtar M'bow, on the basis of the midterm plan for the 1984-1989 period, adopted in 1982. The most important activities of the organization have been grouped in 14 major programmes in the field of education, science, culture and communication.

In the general debates up to now, the majority of the delegation's leaders gave positive assessment to the efforts for concentration of the programmes. Thanks to the changes which have been done, the number of the programmes in the draft has been decreased from 187 to 151. Certain changes have been proposed, which whould bring the programme and the budget of the organization in conformity with the financial restrictions caused by the U.S. withdrawal from U.N.E.S.C.O. A number of secondary programmes have to be cut down, their value amounting to 97,765,000 dollars. The proposed budget has an upper limit of 382,645,000 dollars. This draft reflects, as it has been mentioned here many times, the main principles of international intellectual cooperation, which are the basic principles of the existence of U.N.E.S.C.O. The idea for balance between intellectual, research activity and concrete actions, has found a place in the draft. Special attention has been paid to issues of specialists' training and rendering of direct assistance to the member-countries.

The reasons for further decentralization and strengthening of the work in particular regions have been taken into consideration.

The draft envisages a smaller number of conferences and a greater attention towards the training of personnel. Further efforts will be devoted to the decentralization: 26 per cent of the funds will go for events organized outside U.N.E.S.C.O.'s headquarters. This is a rise by 16 per cent against the last budget. These measures have met with the approval of most of the speakers. In his speech at the opening of the 23rd session, the director general announced that 82.6 per cent of U.N.E.S.C.O.'s budget has been used to finance activities outside the organization's headquarters during the last 18 months.

An important issue which has to be settled in Sofia is the status of the U.S. nationals who are continuing to be employed by U.N.E.S.C.O even after the U.S. withdrawal and termination of payments, which as is well known amounted to 25 per cent of the organization's budget.

U.N.E.S.C.O. will have to lay out 150 people during the 1986-1987 period in order to save funds. According to the draft, 51.8 per cent of the funds in the draft budget are related to the organization's personnel. Still as U.N.E.S.C.O.'s executives say, it would be incorrect to regard these expenses as administative. The members of U.N.E.S.C.O.'s U.N.E.S.C.O.'s Secretariat are specialists in the organization's fields of competence. They offer consultative aid, work out and exercise control over projects, i.e. they are one of the means through which U.N.E.S.C.O. extends its aid. The other funds, according to the draft, will be distributed for the training on personnel, for technical and consultative aid to the member-countries, for the organization of conferences and meetings, for publications and scientific research.

No backing was given in today's statements for the draft resolution tabled by Britain which includes recommendations for amendments to the draft programme and budget. Some statements even went so far as to qualify the British motions as "dangerous". The representative of the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic emphasised that what is being suggested is a complete revision of the draft project, scrapping the immense and difficult work done in the preparatory period by the executive board.

A document was circulated here, containing the considerations of UNESCO's director-general on the British-sponsored draft resolution. Some suggested transfers of funds from one programme to another are approved, but it is emphasised that if most of the other suggestions were carried, this would upset the balance of the programme, and a number of undertakings would remain incomplete and fall short of the expected effect.

The session applauded today's statement by Mr. Nahas Angula, secretary for education and culture of the South-West African People's Organisation (S.W.A.P.O.), who is attending the session in his capacity as observer. He reiterated categorically that any progress in culture, science and education can be hardly expected where a people is deprived of freedom and independence.

The representative of Belgium Mr Andre Biltian joined the position of the West European countries set forth a couple of days ago by the Luxembourg delegate. Having pointed to the need for the positive reforms under way in UNESCO to be brought to completion, the Belgian representative spelled out the familiar thesis that the organization allegedly has nothing to do with the burning political issues of the present-day world.

This stand was opposed in the statement by the Argentine representative Dr. Bernardo Sola who said that the demand that UNESCO should be apolitical is a logical absurdity.

"The problems of education, culture, science and communications, especially in the developing countries cannot be viewed and solved when divorced from the political problems, from the grave economic situation in these countries", he pointed out.

The stand of the Argentine delegate was also supported in the statements of the representatives of Romania, Mongolia, the DPRK and other countries who added that today the main obstacle to the realization of the noble ideas underlying the UNESCO Charter is the arms race and the threat of nuclear annihilation facing mankind.

The Romanian representative Mr. Ilie Radulescu proposed that a world forum of the scientists for peace be organized under the UNESCO aegis.

Almost all heads of delegations who made statements today expressed support for the idea to declare an international year of literacy, pointing out that today illiteracy is among the worst wrongs of mankind. The idea for declaring 1986 an international year of peace was also supported.

Romanian Favors Lower Expenses

AU171851 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1725 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Sofia AGERPRES 17/10/1985 -- Taking the floor during the general debates in plenum of the UNESCO general conference in Sofia, the Romanian representative outlined his country's position and President Nicolae Ceausescu's outlook on current international issues, and the measures that ought to be taken for a halt to the arms race, to the nuclear race first and foremost, for a passage to disarmament and the consolidation of peace and security worldwide, on the role incumbent, to this effect, on scientists, men of letters and artists, education and the mass media, international organizations in the UN system, UNESCO included.

The speaker showed that, taking account of the changes wrought in the world, UNESCO should work for the improvement of its activities. Moreover, administrative expenses should be steadily cut down, any measure aimed at increasing the member countries' contribution should be avoided, and the organization's funds should be used economically and efficiently. Romania's interest was reiterated in taking part in UNESCO activities and in benefitting by the organization's technical-scientific, cultural and information programmes, in the interests of developing international collaboration and of the cause of peace.

BALKANAIR'S ROME OFFICE BURGLARIZED AGAIN

AU102016 Sofia BTA in English 1855 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Text] Rome, October 10 (BTA correspondent) -- A burglary has been committed at the office of Balkan Bulgarian Airlines in Rome. The thieves have broken in through a window facing Via Gorizia, a very busy thoroughfare. They have emptied all drawers and cabinets and have scattered the documents contained in them on the floor.

Nearly 170,000 Italian lire (approximately 100 U.S. Dollars) have been stolen from the Balkanturist office, housed in the same flat. Besides, an attempt has been made to crack open the safe of the station chief of Balkanair.

This is the fourth time that burglars have broken in the premises of the office since it was opened.

VOA W. EUROPE BROADCASTS HEIGHTEN TENSIONS

LD161532 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Dusan Kerny commentary on resumtpion of VOA English-language broadcasts to Western Europe]

[Text] U.S. foreign policy, especially during the rule of President Reagan, has concentrated on mass application of television and radio in implementing its aims. The beginning of the radio broadcasts against Cuba and Afghanistan, as well as the increased budget for Radio Free Europe, unequivocally point to U.S. attempts to intensify global confrontation. Today, VOA is launching one of its greatest projects of the year: After 30 years, it is resuming daily, uninterrupted, 24-hour English-language broadcasts to Western Europe. Editor Dusan Kerny has written the following note:

The effort to influence Western public opinion has always been great in the United States. The apex in this striving, however, has been achieved during President Reagan's term. For example, in 1981, a wave of protests began among the West European public, as well as among realistic-thinking politicians. The resistance was against the deployment of the new U.S. missiles. The peace movement was strengthening and, at the same time, pressure on the United States to talk with the USSR was increasing. It was precisely at that time -- November 1981, immediately prior to the beginning of the U.S. -USSR talks in Geneva -- that the White House planned a President Reagan address so that it would reach all the West European main evening newscasts. This was the first time such an approach was used by the United States. Reagan's address thus reached, potentially, about 200 million listeners and viewers; that is the largest audience ever addressed by any U.S. President.

Western Europe was not the target of U.S. influence and all-around propaganda by chance, and it is not today either. The growth of extensive political movements and, in the long run, also great discussions and criticism in West European parliaments of the U.S. attitude demonstrated resistance against the U.S. policy. Apart from that, however, the authors of the U.S. plans operate on yet another idea. They operate on the problem, as Terry (?Catherman), VOA director said euphemistically, of understanding on the part of the West European young generation. According to him, there is even some sort of U.S. information deficit, which, in the case of Western Europe, which is exposed to U.S. influence, is at least strenge. Apart from that, the VOA did not hesitate to do its own research of the terrain. According to its results, 75 percent of the young people in Western Europe have distorted ideas about the United States. This, however, is only a misguided picture of the description of resistance and protests against the United States, and that is why Western Europe is now to be influenced by the new programme, influenced for 24 hours a day!

The way the program will reach Western Europe, however, is more than symbolic; it will go to Munich via satellite and from Munich it will be transmitted to the West. Thus Munich, which has so far been the sadly notorious center of broadcasts to Eastern Europe, will now acquire a new role, influencing the West.

U.S. foreign policy has so far been unequivocally conducted along the lines of global confrontation. Its multitudinous instruments for influence abroad serve the same purpose. The choice faling also on Western Europe illustrates that Washington is using everything it can to transform thinking into the U.S. official line, even in the countries of its own allies.

It also illustrates the growing response in the capitalist countries to the realistic Soviet peace proposals. Otherwise, VOA would not wage war precisely in the area where the units of the busy advocates of NATO policy in the local mass communication media have so far been quite sufficient.

'HOSTILE PROPAGANDA' SEEKS CHURCH-STATE CONFLICT

LD171806 Prague CTK in English 1208 GMt 17 Oct 85

[Text] Prague Oct 17 (CTK) -- "The forces of world reaction...would like to make churches and religion into a political tool of struggle against socialism. That is why Czechoslovakia is the target of intensifying malevolent insidiousness and slander by hostile propaganda on church and religious themes", head of the government Secretariat for Church Affairs Vladimir Janku said in an article in the weekly TVORBA.

"Reactionary centrals [as received] would like, at sharp variance with the interests of believers and [words indistinct] to cause unrest and tension, and provoke what they call a "permanent war" between the socialist state and churches".

"A line of confrontation is alien to our socialist state but if someone imposes it on us, he must not expect concessions. It is the duty of socialist society to defend the legitimate interests and needs of the people, including honest believers and clergy, against those circles for which the [remainder of item indistinct]

BELIGIOUS CELEBRATIONS FACILITATED BY STATE

LD131001 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Passages within quotation marks recorded in Czech]

[Text] Esteemed listeners, a number of you express concern in your letters about the maintenance of religious freedom in our republic. You ask: What is the position in Czechoslovakia concerning freedom of religion?

Attacks by Western media on real socialism are now also traditionally linked with mendacious information about some alleged lack of religious freedom in Czechoslovakia. They are particularly intense this year, the year of the 1,100th anniversary of the death of St Methodius.

We would like to recall the true nature of the celebrations of the year of Cyril and Methodius in a number of programs that we have prepared for you. We will be speaking to some Czechoslovak church representatives. The first program is about the Velehrad celebration, which has become an excuse for bourgeois propaganda to begin an extensive slander campaign against Czechoslovakia.

As is known, the Czechoslovak state created all conditions for dignified celebrations of the anniversary of the death of St Methodius. It has never belittled the Cyril and Methodius tradition; it continues to identify itself with it as one of the important chapters of the history of the Czechoslovak peoples. It thinks highly of the founding tasks of the Solun brothers in forming the Slavonic language and literature and the work which they put into the foundation of the first state on the terriroty of Czechoslovakia, Greater Moravia, and its spiritual culture. This was also emphasized in the main speech given in Velehrad by CSSR Culture Minister Milan Klusak.

Josef Vrana, bishop of the Olomouc archdiocese, speaks about the preparation and course of the celebrations:

"The Velehrad celebration of the anniversary of St. Methodius, by which we celebrated the 1,100th anniversary of his death, was prepared for a year and a half. It was prepared by an interdiocese commission with 21 members which met regularly in the [name indistinct] at the residence. Its task was to prepare the contents of this anniversary year of Cyril and Methodius. The celebration was very carefully prepared, although there were some minor faults [words indistinct]. This did not detract at all from the festive and beautiful celebration. The Metropolitan Filaret also brought greetings from the Orthodox church. This was followed by Holy Mass which was opened by Cardinal Tomasek, who read the message of the Holy Father, and briefly evaluated the apostolic activity of St. Cyril and St. Methodius."

Also taking part at the Velehrad celebration was a delegation from the Vatican headed by State Secretary Agostino Cardinal Casaroli. The official visit by these church representatives to Czechoslovakia was also an excuse for attacks by the Western press. For example, the West German newspaper DIE WELT stated that officials of the Prague regime literally at the last minute declined talks with the Vatican state secretary. This allegedly true information is also being spread by other propaganda means in the West who have gone as far as to publish a report on how Cardinal Casaroli was forbidden to travel from Velehrad back to Prague. What is the truth? Bishop Josef Vrana again speaks about this:

"Cardinal Casaroli arrived in Prague on Friday because he wanted to speak with the president and the president was going on vacation. So he arrived on Friday, and after his arrival he had a conversation with him for an hour and a half. In line with his wishes he was alone for the audience -- there was the president, Deputy Premier Lucan, and the interpreter. The second day there was a meeting of the seven-member Vatican delegation, which arrived with Cardinal Casaroli, and a government delegation led by Deputy Premier Lucan. They evaluated the international situation and the peace actions taking place and the mutual interstate and interchurch actions between the Vatican and the Czechoslovak state. It was a form of preparation for the possibility of further talks on various questions which they discussed during these talks.

"It was prepared so well that everything went without problems and Cardinal Casaroli thanked our government in particular. In a letter, he conveyed his thanks for his reception and the whole course of his visit as a legate in Czechoslovakia. He also know from what his entourage said during the subsequent visit to Slovakia -- as Bishop Feranec told me -- that it evaluated very positively and was very satisfied with the course of the visit by Cardinal Casaroli. He was also satisfied with the welcome given him and his entourage that came with him from Prague after talks had finished. The whole delegation arrived in Olomouc; the next day, Sunday, with others from our diocese and the state delegation, we left for Velehrad. After the end of the Velehrad Holy Mass and the celebration, the whole delegation went to Bojkovice, to Svetlov Castle, and there at Svetlov Cardinal Casaroli expressed the wish that he would like to visit Slovakia. The original plan was that after Velehrad they would go to Prague from Svetlov Castle. They did what he wanted and also very carefully and attentively prepared a visit to Slovakia, so that there everything went just as carefully as it did with us in Moravia. In this respect his wish was carefully fulfilled, even though this was not in the official agenda of the celebration, so that no one can claim that the government did not take care of him in every way. The government took very special care of him and his entourage. Svetlov Castle is a beautifully restored castle with all comforts. They were very satisfied and they thanked us very much for everything and they also thanked us when we said goodbye in Bijkovice. The cardinal also thanked us very warmly and then he sent a separate letter to Cardinal Tomasek in which he exceptionally warmly recalls his visit."

The next part of our broadcast which is dedicated to the course of the celebrations of the year of Cyril and Methodius will acquaint you with the participation of the Pacem in Terris Catholic Clergy Association in these celebrations.

UNITY OF COMMUNISTS, BELIEVERS' INTERESTS NOTED

AU071118 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 3 Oct 85 p 5

[Article by Peter Prusak, lecturer of the Slovak Communist Party (CPSL) Central Committee, in the "Topical Theme" column: "The Communists and the Believers"]

[Text] Socialist ideals have been successfully realized in practice for several decades in several countries of the world. This has placed before the churches a qualitatively new social, political, and cultural reality. They have been objectively forced to compare, and to no longer merely cope with the theory of scientific socialism, but also with its practice, with real socialism. For realistically-thinking believers, the victory in this comparison unambiguously belongs to socialism. They see that historic and scientific truth and social justice stand on the side of socialism.

The ideals of social justice have become the main engine in the fight waged by the masses for the victory of proletarian revolutions and for building a society based on socialist foundations. The second half of the 20th century provides plenty of examples of how the broad masses of believers have joined the battle against social injustice in capitalist society. Although the path toward realizing the ideals of social justice was not in the past, nor is it today an easy, simple path, the most just society in mankind's history -- the socialist society -- is being successfully built. Socialism has brought justice, humaneness, and freedom to its believers. Believers, and with them realistically-thinking church representatives, have begun to recognize and approve the solution of issues of social justice in socialist society, even though this society proceeds from the antithetical, dialectical-materialist world-outlook foundations.

Proof of Common Interests

That is also why the overwhelming majority of believers actively participate in building socialist society; and why the majority of the clergy have adopted a positive attitude toward the socialist system in our state. We have common interests, which Comrade Jozef Lenart expressed at the CPSL congress as follows: "Eternal religious intolerance and discrimination are irretrievably a thing of the past. Our socialist state guarantees equal rights for our citizens, regardless of their attitude toward religion. We respect the believers' active participation in building our fatherland, and we regard it as proof of the common interests of our people." The issue, formulated and dealt with in this manner, evokes distrust and vehement attacks from our critics. They want to see in this a priori of our narrow practicaism and tactics. Lenin used to reply to these critics as follows: "What the novices and the ignoramuses regard as instability, is a direct and inevitable conclusion drawn from dialectical materialism. It would be a profound error to believe that the seeming 'restraint' of Marxism with regard to religion can be explained by so-called 'tactical' reasons, such as the endeavor not to forgive, and so forth."

It is thus not a matter of some narrow practices or tactics. The cooperation between communists and believers, and the political and moral unity between them, is based on objective foundations. These objective foundations lie in the program of building socialism, which expresses the interests of all working people, including the believers, and which is aimed at a further development and progress of our socialist society and at ensuring peace among the peoples.

From this viewpoint all that links the communists and the believers is far more important, and also far more numerous, than that which separates them. It is a fact that both communists and believers have far more in common than our critics see, or want to see. Why don't they like it that both believers and clergy can be good citizens and patriots, and can contribute toward building a socialist society? Well, it is mostly because they are helping to build a society in which the world outlook is based on materialism and atheism and leads to overcoming religion. That is why they are not interested in things common to both believers and communists, but in things that separate them; that is why they strive to prove that cooperation between them is impossible. Communists are materialists in the philosophical sense of the word -- but they are not vulgar materialists, in the sense of practical life and narrow pragmatism. We know both, from history and from practice, that it is possible not to believe in God, while simultaneously not denigrating the well-known Christian commandments. On the other hand, one can believe in God all one's life, while simultaneously acting contrary to Christian commandments.

The communists are materialists and atheists, but not materialistic profit-seekers. Their philosophy does not lead to an impoverishment of spiritual life or even to its suppression. On the contrary, it releases creative forces and promotes the comprehensive development of man's personality. Once a female believer told me: "As long as we lived under capitalism, we lived in poverty; now, under socialism, when God has enlightened the minds of communists, we have all we need in our village, and we have a good life." In other words, only socialism has brought her justice, humaneness, and freedom.

We have already stated that it is possible to believe in God and, at the same time, to act contrary to Christian commandments. It is sufficient to name here the pious U.S. Presidents Harry Truman, Ronald Reagan, and others. It is known that particularly the present U.S. President, Reagan, often refers to God. Obviously, he thinks it very simple to trick God: It is sufficient to declare one's war plans in space to be defense plans, and they immediately become more acceptable to God. Such are the facts; and on their basis the believers and their many church representatives have begun to recognize and support socialism as a more just and humane social order, without coming into conflict with their religious consciousness and conviction. Dialectical materialism, the fundamental world outlook in building the socialist society, is no great problem for them, which would prevent them from participating in these constructive efforts.

As for atheism, which our critics see as the "evil of our century," ordinary believers are beginning to see and to appraise it in a different manner. According to them, too, man must be assessed according to his interest in the various problems facing man and society, to his activity in helping others to live a more humane life. In short, man must not be assessed according to whether he believes in God, or not. Today, ordinary believers mainly understand man's activity as a struggle for the transformation of society, for social justice. And every believer who is taking part in this struggle stands closer to us than an atheist who does not support it.

For Peace and Social Justice

In this way, the unity of communists and believers is actually neither a fabrication, nor the fruit of theoretical fantasy or political subjectivism. It is an objective phenomenon reflecting common interests in the sphere of policy. Differences in world outlook are secondary here, and should not lead to misunderstandings or conflicts. Lenin, who provided a deep criticism of religion, approached the believers with understanding. We know that he said that active unity in the interests of a better life on earth is far more important for a communist than disputes about life after death.

The current policy of certain imperialist circles, particularly in the United States, strengthens the need to make use of every possibility for achieving agreement and unity among the people, regardless of their world outlook. One of the expressions of the effort to achieve mutual cooperation in the defense of mankind against a nuclear catastrophe was the Sixth All-Christian Assembly in Prague; in the documents it adopted the assembly condemned the cold-war policy and imperialist exploitation, racism, and neocolonialism, and expressed solidarity with all people in the world who are striving to achieve peace, justice, and liberation.

However, certain reactionary circles in the West want to denigrate and belittle the significance of the church representatives' participation in this all-Christian peace gathering. These circles also include those Vatican circles which refused to take part in this peace gathering and in the fight for peace and the preservation of life on earth.

The anticommunist forces of the clergy are striving to fan religious fanaticism and to mystify social reality and the class substance of social conflicts and relations. We know that all religious fanaticism is both anti-intellectual and harmful. The basis of the Marxist-Leninist approach to the masses of believers is to win converts among the working people for the struggle for socialism, progress, and peace. However, we must see that reactionary forces are striving to abuse religion for political, antisocialist, and reactionary aims. For instance, the politicking clericalism in Poland has become the instrument of subversion and disruption.

That is why it is even more topical and necessary than previously to wage an even more resolute fight against clericalism and against its endeavors to kindle religious fanaticism and to make use of this fanaticism for separating people and nations and for weakening their unity, instead of for achieving understanding among them.

Today the first place in the hierarchy of human values is held by peace and friendship among the nations. Communists are making use of every opportunity for ensuring them through agreement and cooperation with the believers. Understandably, cooperation between communists and believers is not without problems or difficulties -- if for no other reason than the fact that this issue evokes differing views and tendencies even in the individual churches. For instance, this is proven by the Vatican's campaign against the Pacem in Terris Association of the Catholic clergy. The complicated nature of cooperation with believers, and of the common struggle for social justice, peace, and progress in the world, cannot and must not lead us, either, to simplify and distort the theory of Marxism-Leninism or to renounce some of its theses. On the contrary: it should make us analyze these issues even more deeply; to implement the principles of Marxism-Leninism after profound reflection and in a more consistent manner; and to beware of drawing superficial conclusions and taking erroneous steps.

The fact is that the principle of cooperation and of the political and moral unity of communists and believers does not exclude our ideological struggle for the scientific world outlook. There is not, and cannot be, any compromise in the sphere of world outlook. We are faced with a double task -- on the one hand we must make use of every possibility to achieve agreement and cooperation with believers; and on the other hand we must introduce into their minds -- by using the method of strongly convincing them through proper and acceptable forms and ideological means -- a whole complex of socialist values, and Marxist-Leninist opinion.

SINDERMANN CABLES 'READINESS' TO VISIT FRG

LD102257 Hamburg DPA in German 1715 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Text] Bonn, 10 Oct (DPA) -- Horst Sindermann, President of the GDR People's Chamber, underlined his readiness to visit the FRG. In a telegram to Dr Horst Ehmke, SPD deputy floor leader in the Bundestag, made public Thursday [10 October], Sindermann expressed the hope that his visit to Bonn, which fell through in May for protocol reasons, might yet take place. Meanwhile, the CDU/CSU countered the impression that it, too, now advocates official contacts between the Bundestag and the GDR People's Chamber requested by the SPD.

REAGAN SENDS HONECKER ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS

AU092033 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Oct 85 p 8

[Text]

His Excellency Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council:

Esteemed Mr Chairman:

Please allow me to convey to you and to the GDR people on the occasion of your national day my best wishes and those of the American people. I am looking forward to a growing dialogue between our countries which will contribute to better understanding of the problems facing us and to preserving peace between us.

Sincerely, Ronald Reagan

SINDERMANN HOLDS FINNISH PRESS CONFERENCE

LD171939 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1456 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Helsinki, 17 Oct (ADN) -- There is deep agreement between the GDR and Finland on the main question of the present day -- the struggle for nuclear disarmament, prevention of the "star wars" plans and a return to detente. This was said by Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, to the Finnish press today.

After the end of the official talks by a parliamentary delegation led by him, the GDR politician informed journalists about the results of the visit. Commending on bilateral and international questions, he expressed satisfaction with the successful visit and the meetings with leading Finnish politicians. The delegation from the GDR People's Chamber was received in a very cordial and friendly manner everywhere.

In the talks with Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa, Parliament President Erkki Pystynen, and leading politicians of the parties represented in the parliament, which were conducted in a frank and open atmosphere, it was evident that the relations between the two countries already had a long and good tradition, and exercised a beneficial influence on the general atmosphere in Europe. They are an example of relations of peaceful coexistence among states with different social orders.

In referring to the serious situation in the world, which has arisen from the policy of nuclear arms escalation and confrontation, Horst Sindermann underlined the broad specturm of forces which oppose this policy. He mentioned in this connection the socialist countries, influential parties in western, northern and southern Europe and the peace-promoting activities of church circles.

He explained in detail the contribution and latest initiatives of the Soviet Union, the GDR, and the other states in the socialist community for detente, disarmament, and the preservation of peace. He praised the conference of north European parliamentarians which will take place soon in Copenhagen to discuss, above all, the creation of a nuclear weapons-free zone in the northern part of the continent and the rejection of the SDI plans. There was full agreement between the GDR and Finland on the question of establishing areas free of nuclear weapons from the north to the Balkans, including a corridor free of nuclear battlefield weapons and chemical weapons in central Europe.

Horst Sindermann emphasized the traditional friendship between the GDR and Finland. He described it as an example of good-neighborly relations in the spirit of peaceful coexistence between states with differing social orders.

The main point of Sindermann's address was that the securing of peace is the most urgent task of all states and their parliaments. The GDR is undeterred in standing by the principle: never again must war emanate from German soil. Of course, there are differences of view on some questions, but in one question there must be agreement: the preservation of mankind from nuclear self-destruction. He expressed pleasure with the good relations between the two states. In imperial Germany the phrase "many enemies, much honor" was common. The GDR follows a different tradition, its slogan is: Many friends, much honor. All policy is subordinate to this aim.

Horst Sindermann invited the Finnish parliament to send an official parliamentary delegation to the GDR, which was accepted with thanks by President Pystynen.

HONECKER MEETS MSZMP ENVOY STRESSES TIES

AU101929 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Oct 85 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, on 8 October received Bela Szalai, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hungarian People's Republic, for a farewell visit.

Erich Honecker informed Szalai about the preparations for the 11th SED Congress and paid tribute to the high level of fraternal relations between the SED and the MSZMP, and between the GDR and the Hungarian People's Republic, which have steadily and continuously developed on the foundation of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance. He thanked the ambassador for his active contribution to this development, and affirmed his conviction that the close and trustful cooperation between the two parties and states will further deepen in all fields, and continue to benefit our peoples in the interest of socialism and of peace.

Erich Honecker asked Bela Szalai to convey the most cordial fraternal greetings to Janos Kadar, MSZMP general secretary, and to Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic.

LAZAR ADDRESSES NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ON ECONOMY

AU151455 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 11 Oct 85 pp 1-4

[Address by Gyorgy Lazar, Council of Ministers chairman, to National Assembly, in Budapest on 10 October]

[Text] Esteemed National Assembly! Esteemed comrade deputies!

The National Assembly session to discuss the government work program is an organic part of the domestic policy events of great importance which started with the 13th MSZMP Congress. The conference of our party's supreme forum, the festivities connected with the 40th anniversary of our liberation, the elections, and now the preparations of the trade union and PPF congress provided and are still providing a good opportunity for us to evaluate, from a historical perspective, our achievements and problems and to set out the tasks of socialist construction.

The picture unfolding before us can fill everyone who loves his country with a good feeling and inspire one to new deeds. Advancing on the road chosen by ourselves, led by our Marxist-Leninist party -- overcoming the difficulties inherent in the birth of a new society and always ready for the renewal required by development -- we have solved tasks of historical importance in the past decades. A new Hungary has been born in place of the old one, a new Hungary in which power -- once the privilege of the few -- is irrevocably and firmly in the hands of the people.

Our internal political situation is stable. Every law-abiding citizen, irrespective of his world view or nationality, enjoys equal rights. The socialist national unity, which is gaining strength on the basis of the shared goals and the policy of alliance, provides much scope for people who want to and can create. Hungary, which has a planned economy, which barely half a century ago was regarded by the world as a country afflicted by starvation, possesses today a medium-developed economy, an increasingly up-to-date industry, and an agriculture which belongs in the international vanguard. In our country there is full employment, there is complete security of existence, and the values of science and culture are increasingly shared by all.

In a Democratic Atmosphere Full of Confidence

For the first time in our history, we have such allies and true friends who guarantee our national independence and security as the Soviet Union and the socialist countries. Our country has a worthy place and respect among the nations. During the past half decade in a worryingly tense international situation and struggling with world economic conditions which are unfavorable to us, we have made great efforts to implement the resolutions of the 12th congress. The results are worthy of attention and respect, but they lag behind our expectations and hopes. In searching for the reasons for this, we can find among the sources of our difficulties both external conditions, which we cannot easily influence, and those which depend on us.

We must, naturally, be aware of the external factors as realities. However, if we do not want to commit the error of giving excuses, our main attention must be directed to where and how we can improve our own work. Even though we have made progress in this sphere as well, we must acknowledge in a self-critical spirit that, despite all our efforts, we have been unable to avoid exposing our population to new trials of strength in recent years.

On behalf of the government, I can speak only with the greatest respect and appreciation of the fact that during these difficult years our people continued the construction of the country with constant undiminished faith in the future and a resolute will. Our people repeatedly encouraged us to make better use of the possibilities inherent in the socialist system, and to create better conditions for the people who are willing to act. Responsibility for the common cause, political maturity, and public activity manifested themselves in an impressive way and in their entirety in the often passionate debates at the nominating meetings to prepare the deputy and council member elections -- debates, however, that were always intended to improve things -- as well as in the votes in the elections.

The trustful and democratic atmosphere is a valuable element of our domestic policy, without which we would hardly be able to cope with our task and which has also brought appreciation from abroad for the Hungarian People's Republic. Now we are again facing tests of strength and difficult tasks. But the fact that our people accept and actively support the policy approved by the decision of the party congress and the social-economic goals proposed as a national program in the PPF election appeal gives us self-confidence in solving these difficult tasks.

Dear comrades!

In the spirit of continuity and bearing in mind the growing requirements, the government continues to consider it its highest duty to create, in accordance with the wish of our people, the best possible internal and international conditions for the attainment of our socialist goals.

We are trying to ensure that in our government work facilitation of the development and implementation of programs serving social conditions, the development of the democratism of state life, the increase of the productive capacity of the economy, the improvement of living conditions, and the development of science and culture should be present in the right proportions. We will pay more attention to increasing the level of central and local administration and to ensuring the necessary conditions for internal order and the defense of the fatherland. The government continues to regard it as an important task for the future, too, to serve the peace and security of our people with its foreign political activity and to contribute to easing international tension and developing normal relations among states.

The tasks facing us and the need for renewal in all areas of life are placing greater requirements on the activity of the government, too. The widening decisionmaking authority of the enterprises and councils and the strengthening of the elements of self-management enable us -- while the current phase of socioeconomic development requires us -- to increasingly turn our attention from operative tasks to working out concepts to determine the development and the conditions for their implementation, and to coordination and supervision of the main processes. While we continue to resolutely develop our guiding activity in this direction, we wish to rely even more on the achievements of science and on practical experiences, and wish to widen further the social bases of decision preparation and supervision of implementation.

The Demands Should Be Classified

It is our desire, continuing the already existing practice, to make relations between the government and the social and representational organs -- first and foremost the trade unions -- even more regular.

This is all the more necessary at present because, besides the identity of shared goals and fundamental interests, now there is a more marked manifestation of the particular group interests for whose simultaneous and complete satisfaction the necessary conditions are not present. Thus, the ranking of priorities has even greater importance now than in the past.

A natural concomitant of the coordination of interests and of the ranking of demands is that the debates preceding the decisions are becoming more frequent and difficult and in the majority of cases, understandably, a solution can be reached only at the price of mutual compromises. On our side, nonetheless, we require and accept cooperation and debate because this follows from our approach to social democracy and because practical experiences convincingly demonstrate the value of this method.

Dear Comrades!

For you as well as for the informed public opinion the conditions for the implementation of our 5-year plan have developed in a less favorable way than expected. Nonetheless, I can report that in recent years, too, we have made progress in the sphere of socialist construction. Even if not to the planned extent in 5 years, the national income will have increased by about 9 percent and we have attained the most important economic policy goal we have set ourselves. As a result of the attempts to restore the equilibrium upset in the 1970's, the foreign trade turnover since 1982 accounted in convertible currency closed with a positive balance every year; we have met our payment obligations and have begun to reduce our debts.

We have managed to attain this important goal without any great upsets; we have protected our fundamental social achievements. The foreign evaluation of the performance of our country's economy and of our financial conditions has visibly improved. However, for a realistic evaluation of the situation, it must be added that the measures taken in the interest of improving the production structure and our exporting capacity, though bringing visible results, have proved insufficient to enable us to keep pace with the increasingly rigorous demands of the international market. It is mainly because of this that the restriction of imports and internal consumption played a greater role in the restoration of equilibrium than the improvements in efficiency and the increase in exports.

Since we have had to devote year-by-year 2 and 1/2 to 3 percent of the national income, which was smaller than had been expected, to make repayments and pay interest, less was available for consumption and investment than had been planned. Technological development has slowed down, as has the rate of the structural transformation of the economy. We have not been able to avoid a decrease in real wages or in the real value of social benefits paid in cash.

A Shift Should Take Place in the Income-Production Capacity

Seeing all this, many people ask -- and this is a question which we also pose to ourselves -- are we not paying an excessive price for the restoration of equilibrium? Contrasting the undoubtedly negative factors which accompany the marked restrictions on internal consumption and particularly on investment with the measurable consequences of a possible rephasing of debt repayments, which would have led to a radical reduction in production and in the standard of living, it is our firm conviction that we have chosen a more difficult road in the short term, but one which is more rational in the longer term.

The rephasing of debt repayments would not have amounted to a solution, but only to the postponement of the problem. While consolidating our payments situation in a relatively short time we have laid the foundations for a development that can once again lead us forward. Taking international experiences into consideration, this is no small matter. However, to have the equilibrium strengthen and become permanent, to have the economy gain momentum, more is needed. What we need is to achieve a decisive change in our capacity to produce increased income.

This is not an easy task but one that can be carried out if we mobilize our reserves and speed up improvements in the efficiency of our economic activities and utilize more actively the possibilities inherent in socialist economic integration. If we increase the production of competitive products, which can be marketed for a good price, and the export of such products, we put a stop to -- or at least reduce -- the deterioration in the terms of trade. However, what is needed for this is that we should concentrate our intellectual and material resources on well-chosen development targets, and that we should shape the conditions of our economic activities even more in the direction of providing sufficient incentives and, if necessary, pressures for improving effectiveness. If we consider it, these are not new requirements. What is involved is nothing more than the need to be more consistent in realizing the principles of our economic policy.

Assessing the opportunities, we must be aware that the practice forced upon us by circumstances cannot be continued; we cannot expect significant changes in international economic conditions, so in reality we have no other option but to increase the output capability of our economy based on effective work. We have said many times but still it is not gratuitous to repeat: We would have to do this even if we did not have pressing problems because this is the natural path of development, and this is the condition for our ability to stay on our feet in the international competition which presents increasingly greater demands.

The lessons of this year also draw our attention to the need for faster development of more efficient work. In the past three-quarters of the year we have been able only partially to fulfill our intention to give greater impetus to the development of the economy.

True, we could not see in advance that the difficulties known already would be joined with new ones. However, not long after the adoption of the plan it was possible to sense that the originally envisaged output would be too small for the achievement of the goals laid down in the plan.

On the other hand, the measures taken as supplementary ones were inadequate and, on occasion, delayed for the purpose. With a more goal-oriented, more efficient and more thrifty economic management we could have made up a larger part of the losses. Thus, it is a justified criticism that besides the hard winter, the losses in production caused by limitation on the energy supply and the weaknesses of our work have also had a part in the fact that production and export do not reach the planned scale. We can still improve the situation. Therefore, in the coming weeks, all rational possibilities must be used for making up the backlog as much as possible and for approaching as much as possible the targets of the plan. There is a need for this not only to maintain the already achieved positions of balance, but also to provide the best possible preconditions for the next 5-year plan.

Priority to Certain Industrial Branches

Esteemed National Assembly!

I can report that working out the Seventh 5-Year Plan is progressing at an adequate pace, and the possibility exists to submit the draft bill to the National Assembly at the end of the year.

We are striving for the development of a national economy plan which consolidates the equilibrium, stimulates the economy, and raises living standards on the basis of improved efficiency. According to the knowledge available to us, presupposing improvements in the exploitation of our reserves and taking into account the expected results of the coordination of plans within CEMA, we shall be able in the next plan period to increase the national income by an annual average of 3 percent.

This rate of growth appears to be large enough to allow us to be able to continue reducing our debt burden, while devoting more to domestic consumption. It is a strict necessity arising from our situation and our tasks that, from the portion of the national income consumed domestically, we should gradually secure increasing portions to the expansion of production, to laying the foundations of technological development, to research which serves the future, and to speeding up the building of our infrastructure, along with a modest but tangible improvement of living standards. This is indispensible if we are to arrest and then reverse the process of our falling behind the vanguard of technology, and are to create the possibility of rising up from mediocre standards, first in a few and later in all productive branches where we stand a good chance, and thus increase the competitiveness of our products and bridge the gap between our export and import prices.

Our earlier experiences and even international examples show that countries in a similar situation can reach the target of consolidating financial equilibrium only on this path, and not by the enforced restriction of imports. Only by increasing economic exports based on a selective development policy can countries secure the sources of their advancement.

With this knowledge in mind it is of vital importance, no matter how difficult it may be, that in sharing out the means earmarked for development in our policy production, priority should be given, along with the investment necessary for securing our energy and raw materials needs, to the industrial processing branches. Primary consideration should be given to the machine industry, to the manufacture of pharmaceuticals, of crop protection agents, and of chemical agents, and to the food industry, where, by rapidly modernizing production, we can increase exports.

Of equal importance to this is the creation of the conditions necessary for wide-ranging application of electronics, robot technology, and biotechnology, which all play a leading role in the adoption of advanced technological processes. In order to respond to these demands we are developing separate programs which fit into the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

At the same time we are supporting development which embodies the front line of technological progress, we are planning to take measures to improve the profitability of production which today is still uneconomic or loss-making, or to liquidate them if there are no other solutions. In order to improve profitability something more than central support, technological development, and material incentives are needed -- namely, that we achieve some tangible progress in solving the efficient employment of the labor force which represents the greatest value, and in improving quality, order, and discipline, in the economic and moral spheres in particular, and in the work ethic in general.

There are great inequalities among enterprises in this area, too, and, as a result, the resources are also great.

Taking into consideration the domestic needs together with the export possibilities, and also taking into consideration the energy and raw material sources available and a more efficient utilization of the working time and of the means of production, the foundations can be laid for an average increase of about 3 percent in industrial production.

The rate of increase is an important indicator, but the equality factor, and how much value the industry is capable of producing with how much investment, and where its products are on the scale of technological standard, are much more important nowadays. It is well known that we lag the most in this area.

Therefore, the most important task of the industrial management in the coming years is to accelerate the introduction of modern technological processes and the production of new competitive products that satisfy high requirements.

This will be done by relying on the intellectual and material resources accumulated in the great socialist enterprises and by using the possibilities of expansion of technological-scientific cooperation, specialization, and production cooperation in the framework of CEMA, and primarily with the Soviet Union. This is of increased importance today because we are living in an age when the rate and extent at which industry is capable of modernizing technological standard plays a determining role in the the development of the international competitiveness of the other producing branches too -- in our case, first of all in agriculture.

We Should Encourage the Increase of Entrepreneurial Forms

Both the international and domestic experiences show that in competitiveness and in flexible adjustment to market requirements, an important role is played by an enterprise structure which enables a rational divison of labor and a reliable degree of cooperation. Therefore, the government will further encourage and support the increases in entrepreneurial forms, including small ventures and the establishment of mixed enterprises with domestic and foreign capital. We expect, from modernizing the structural system of enterprises and the introduction of new forms of management, that they will promote the development of the leaders' entrepreneurial attitude and the creative capacity of the workers.

We will continue the time-honored agricultural policy in the future, too.

Starting from the premise that we have an important interest in maintaining the stabilizing role of food management, we decided quite recently on implemented measures to improve the interest in production. Considering the effects of these measures and based on our present knowledge, the production of agricultural products may increase annually by 2 percent. We consider it important to develop further the auxiliary activities as demand requires. The household plots and auxiliary farming will continue to play an important role in satisfying the market demands both domestically and abroad; therefore, we intend to maintain their interest in continuing and increasing production.

Our agriculture is among the best in the word in capita production, especially in the yield of certain produce, and various kinds of grain. However, there are some branches of which we cannot say the same, such as vegetable and fruit production, and where expenditures are higher than necessary. Therefore, in agriculture, too, the most important task is to increase efficiency, decrease expenses, and improve quality. The other similarly important task is to eliminate the backwardness of the food industry compared to the standards of international agriculture. We can do this by keeping our domestic and international demands flexible and by becoming more efficient in our production.

In the sphere of the building industry -- though it would be unfair to generalize too far -- the government considers the criticism justified that the majority of the enterprises build slowly and expensively and that the number of mistakes in quality are unacceptable. This situation must change.

Therefore, we are planning to introduce measures that will increase the interest of the firms and if necessary, force the building enterprises to better organize their work, produce better quality, improve work discipline, and based on all these, make it possible to restrain price increases.

As far as the development of the production infrastructure is concerned we are planning to spend more from the available funds to expand the telecommunication network, improve telephone facilities, and to help develop a wider systems and information technology. Unfortunately, there will not be many resources available to modernize the railway and road networks, but we shall try to find ways to ease the accumulated tension.

An important prerequisite needed to fulfill our economic goals, thus improving the capability of higher efficiency and better incomes, is a management system based on the socialist planning of the economy and the employment of regulated market laws. There was a spate of articles in Western papers, and one even hears this at home, that there may be some hesitation on whether or not to continue with further improvements in the management system. Well, you all know that there is no hesitation at all. The 13th congress took a firm stand on this issue as well and gave clearcut direction. Hence, the government has started, and to a certain extent already implemented, some measures to further improve the management system. These measures include planning on the economic and company level, almost all aspects of the regulatory system, the forms of management and enterprises, and council administration.

Our immediate task is to implement the new elements of management as soon as possible and to allow exceptions only to certain firms when public interest dictates. Based on the program for several years, we are preparing to take further steps. Among other things, we are considering the reorganization of the banking system, creation of a foundation for boosting the profit-orientation of enterprises, and modernization of the taxation system.

I must mention here that the primary and declared functions of the economic regulators are to transmit and implement the real economic situation, to motivate, and to promote the smooth conduct of business. Our government, however, cannot control the workings of the international market and its impact on our own economy. I believe that we must make people more aware of the fact that we live in an era when great fluctuations are mainly characteristic of the capitalist market and the international world of finance, and that failing to react to them quickly -- we know this from our own experience -- results in severe and often irrecoverable losses. Therefore, although we understand the demand of enterprises that regulators should remain stable, we can only promise that we shall endeavor to change regulators only on occasions which are fully justified, and that the changes can be followed and anticipated.

Finally, I would like to stress that however important the regulators and the interrelations of interest are and how well they answer their purposes, they cannot replace the deliberate activity of thinking people. Thus, it is necessary to foster acceptance of a particular social behavior which stimulates and encourages gifted people and provides conditions for developing enterprises, collectives, and individuals, which not only acknowledges but also approves of the fact that wages are not dues, but are rewards for performance.

The government expects the workers, the collective peasantry, and the technical and agricultural white collar staff to identify themselves with our goals and help to reach them by giving their very best.

And we consider our duty and require from each person in a position of leadership to provide the best working conditions required by these aims.

Honored Parliament!

As I have already stated, we intend to increase economic performance and adjust the ratio of distribution accordingly and thus provide the conditions which will allow a modest but perceptible increase in the living standards and improvements in living conditions. This means that we will have to spend annually 2 percent of funds available during the Seventh 5-Year Plan period. To achieve this, economic performance has to reach the required level. I must strongly emphasize that an increase in consumption and improvements in living conditions are only possible if the production capabilities of the economy and the national income reach the necessary level.

We Will Stop Unnecessary Price Increases

In the coming years we wish to carry out a prices and wages policy which would make it possible for real wages to be maintained at an average level in the earlier stages of the period, and increased tangibly later on. The planned level of real wages is closely linked to trends in consumer prices. The prices policy, or to be more accurate, the regular increase in prices which often exceeds the planned rate, is a regular focus of often impatient criticism from society. The principles of our prices policy are well known.

In our judgement, prices must reflect socially justified costs, in other words real cost relations, so that they can correctly direct producers and the comsumers. This situation will have to continue in the future. At the same time we accept the justified criticism that producers, when fixing their prices, pass on to the consumer not only the real changes that have occured in cost relations, but also the extra costs of uneconomic and poorly organized work because it is the easier for them.

Our aim is that, while maintaining the basic principles of our prices policy, we shall take measures to curb unjustified price rises.

The other determining element in the equation of real wages is the wages policy. We wish to continue, and even strengthen, the direction which allows even more room than at present for the differentiation of wages according to productivity. The government will continue to approve and support decisively, as before, the principle that those who produce more work should have proportionately higher earnings.

But another factor, and an indispensible precondition for this, is to make the tax burden more proportionate. We shall develop the tax system in a direction which will make it possible for people with a larger income, the wealthier ones, to shoulder a proportionately greater burden in the financing of public expenditure. At the same time we agree with the soical demand that incomes obtained without work must be prevented, so if we have to, we shall apply the force of law against those who want to have an easier life by various tricks which are at the expense of the community.

The government considers it an important obligation to ensure that the standard of services and the supply of goods should improve further and not just stay at the present level, in proportion to the means available, and that shopping conditions should become more civilized.

Last year, disruptions occurred in the supply of fuel, partly as a result of underestimating demand and partly owing to insufficient reserve stocks. These disruptions warn us that we must prepare with more foresight for temporary or lasting changes in demand. We therefore consider justified and support the initiatives which provide more effective protection for the interests of consumers.

We Continue the 15-Year-Long Housing Construction Program

The annual growth of real incomes is planned to be around 2 percent. We wish to achieve that. Within this increase, earnings derived from work should grow somewhat faster than in previous years. This, and the differentiation of wages and incomes, and the differing material situations of families and individuals demand that, from the means that can be expected to be available, we should secure primarily the preservation of the real value of family allowances and pensions for large families and for old people living alone. And in our social policy we must increasingly take note of the extent of need.

In other areas of living conditions I wish to signal that we are continuing the realization of the Second 15-Year Plan for housing construction. We consider it justified to facilitate the provision of housing for newly married young couples and families with several children, and to halt the increase in the cost of housing. We wish to devote greater funds to the renovation and modernization of dwellings.

We consider it our task to improve the conditions for a healthy life-style and to develop the basic supplies of settlements, especially small settlements. We shall continue our efforts aimed at preserving our natural values and establishing environmental awareness.

In social care and in the development of settlements, the role of local councils will be increased. What we expect from them is that their increased independence, their broader decisionmaking scope, will secure better conditions than hitherto in determining the priorities for satisfying local needs and for fulfilling their tasks.

I wish to mention here the fact that the government highly appreciates and expresses its thanks to the members of society, the socialist brigades, the community of residents, and to individuals for the unselfish work they contribute in easing the problems of those in need, to satisfying the demands of the community, and to increasing our national wealth. We are confident that we will be able to count on these valuable resources in the future, too.

About Science and Education

Esteemed National Assembly!

The increasing importance of science urges us to make the fruitful cooperation between the government and the science laboratories even closer. I can say with satisfaction that this effort of ours meets the approval of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and its institutions, the research institutes, and the outstanding personalities of science and that, in solving the government tasks, we can always count on their active collaboration. Concerning the future, starting from the universal social interest in the development of science, we will make sure that the means allocated for research and development will increase faster than the national income.

Along with this, taking into consideration the particular nature of research activity, we will continue to introduce and expand the scope of interest and financing methods which -- by encouraging and supporting as free and complete a development of creative human talent and activity as possible -- will honor first of all the scientific activity concerning society's most urgent main trends of development and the subsequent results.

Recently, the government has also confirmed the long-term research trends and working out of the medium-term research plan entered in an advanced stage. The scientists and the government agree that, by the application and further development of foresighted planning and of a system of interestedness that best serves the goals, we can ensure adequate conditions for successful research activity. Of course, it is also necessary to distribute the intellectual and material resources in correct proportion among the basic research projects, applied research and natural and social science research projects, and along with this, to pay adequate attention to the utilization of knowledge that can be gained from international cooperation.

Concerning the relation with practice, science justifiably expects, and the government wishes to promote, improved receptiveness on the part of the enterprises' and institutions; so that the utilization of research results becomes more resolute. In today's fast changing world, it is hardly necessary to stress specifically the importance of this requirement.

Dear Comrades!

The development of education is of great importance from the viewpoint of our social development. Starting from this consideration, we worked out and approved last year the development program of public education and higher education and for this reason the National Assembly adopted the educational law. We estimate that the adopted programs ensure an adequate background for education's renewal in quality and in content. The government regards it as its obligation to provide, in accordance with the possibilities of the national economy, the personal, institutional, and material conditions for a successful education.

We will pay particular attention to the general schools and to ensure an acceptable level of educational conditions for a larger student population. In the coming 5 years, we are planning the construction of some 3,000 general school classrooms and some 2,000 secondary school classrooms. We will take measures aimed at accelerating the development of normal institutions, and along with this, at reducing the shortage of teachers. In all this we are also counting on the efficient initiatives of the councils.

In higher education, we regard the modernization in content based on the approved program as the main task. We intend to provide greater support to university research and we will encourage and promote better and more organized contact between the universities, scientific institutions, and practical workshops. We wish to promote the possibilities of development of independent activity through means of management too. Simultaneously with improving the material and technical conditions of higher education, we will continue university reconstruction projects, and the increase in the number of places in student hostels.

According to our conviction, we are serving the interest of our entire society when we regard it as an important task to facilitate a better assertion of equality of chances and the development of talents. No matter how great a responsibility the school has in this, it is unable to solve this task on its own. The family and the smaller and bigger communities in which young people are living are playing an irreplaceable role in making sure that the growing generations acquire all that is necessary in their preparation for life.

In the preparation stage of the bill, a widespread and often passionate debate was going on, among other things, about institutional democracy, the relations between teachers and students, and the rights of the students. All this is, of course, important; democracy has a significance and role in academia as well. But when we talk of the methods of exercising democracy we must take notice of the fact that the basic function of the school is teaching and the most important duty of pupils is learning. The key role is played by the teacher. In our opinion, it is possible to correctly shape the internal life of the schools and determine the relations of teachers and students to each other only starting from this basic position, and only in this way does it become possible to develop experimental and innovative teachers.

We Respect the Freedom of Creation

Dear Comrades!

The government continues to respect freedom of creation and experimentation and recognizes diversity and its enriching effect but it stresses the support of committed and high level artistic creation, which serve the consolidation of an attitude based on general humanity, patriotism, and internationalism, the spread of true values of Hungarian art, and demanding entertainment. We will continue to take a stand against the destruction of good taste, valuelessness, moral inferiority, and trends foreign to our ideal.

I would like to emphasize the government's opinion that in the cultural domain the securing of fundamental economic, organizational, and personal conditions is the task of the state. We do not wish to make culture a profitable business. But this is not contradicted by our demand that cultural institutions should manage their resources more rationally, and that creative people should pay attention to the reception of their works.

I wish to mention separately the outstanding role played by mass communications and the artistic and literary creations in arousing the community responsibility in uncovering the absurdities hindering progress; in developing the ideological, professional, and linguistic demand, and in fulfilling cultural demands. The government praises and highly appreciates the results in this area and asks the workers of the press, television, radio, arts and culture to do even more for the promotion of the spirit of socialist patriotism and internationalism, the development of education for work and respect of the working man and of receptiveness toward new issues, and for the promotion of understanding and solving the inevitable conflicts.

The mass-media workers have a great role and a great responsibility in making sure that our people receive a realistic picture of the country's situation. For a long time, no one has wanted to embellish results or to hide mistakes, but the government as well as public opinion justifiably expects the mass media to adequately reflect the efforts of working and creative people and the results of these efforts, and expects greater emphasis on actual outstanding achievements and foreward-looking initiatives.

Legislature Is an Important Means of Government

Esteemed National Assembly!

As I have already mentioned, we have taken numerous measures in the past years to further improve the efficiency of government and administration activity. However, we are not satisfied with the results. Therefore, we regard it an important task to further improve the efficiency of government activity and to make sure that the decisionmaking system of the central, district, and local organs of state administration its division of labor and procedural order, are in harmony with the requirements.

The most important tasks of the central organs of administration and of the councils continue to be organizing economic processes, supplying the population with community, health, cultural and social assistance, ensuring the conditions for the operation of state institutions, and developing areas and settlements. There are several new elements in these tasks and their solution requires not only an improvement in operation and perfection of organizational relations, but also a modification of the way they are examined. In many respects we also have to face new situations in traditional areas of state administration like the central leadership of official supervision and its implementation by means of the councils.

The active participation of the citizens and the assurance of possibilities for social control are indispensable for the successful solution of state tasks. We have created the majority of legal and organizational conditions for this. The elimination of districts, the direct contact between the county and local councils, the cooperation between towns and the surrounding villages, and the establishment of magistracies can assure better conditions also for the population's involvement in public affairs. At present, progressing on the road we have started on, the task is to make the activity of the council bodies even more meaningful.

One of the basic means of government continues to be the legislation. Therefore, we have begun to work out the legislation program for the coming period and have decided to modernize regulations concerning the provisions of law and their preparation. We wish to continue further the simplification of administration and to work out measures intended to curb the overregulation that causes annoyance, waste of time, and at times, unnecessary extra expenses.

Another important goal for us is still to not only streamline the administrative staff but to hire better qualified, politically committed personnel of firm moral standing for offices and institutions. The government will make it the obligation of all the institutions under its management to take a stand against behavior that hurts public morality and against phenomena foreign to socialism and to support a strengthening of law and order and public security. We will make the state supervision and the administration of justice and if necessary, the application of legal sanctions more efficient.

We support the Principles of the Helsinki Final Act

Honored parliament! Dear deputy comrades!

The most important aim in our foreign policy is to guarantee the most favorable possible conditions for constructive socialist work. Based on our most individual national interest we consider it our duty to further develop relations with the Soviet Union which affect our fraternal friendship and all aspects of life, in the spirit and manner that was discussed recently by Comrade Janos Kadar and Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev. We continue to strengthen our relations with the socialist countries, whereby we contribute to increasing the cohesion of our community and its international influence. In accord with our national interest, as a member of the Warsaw Pact, we will truly fulfill our responsibilities and consistently represent the mutual and peaceloving political line of our organization. We will do our utmost to fulfill the resolutions agreed on at the highest level CEMA conference.

It originates from our internationalist principles that we continue to express solidarity with the countries waging a battle for strengthening national independence, social, and economic progress, as well as support the positive steps taken by the nonaligned countries. We will try to form lasting cooperative relationships with all developing countries based on mutual advantages and interests.

We are firmly convinced that in prese rving world peace it is necessary to maintain cooperation and political dialogue among countries with different social systems; and to continue the strengthening of mutual confidence and economic, scientific-technological, and cultural cooperation. Starting from the principle of peaceful coexistence, we are prepared to improve relations with capitalist countries based on equality and mutual advantages. We wish to be in the future, as in the past, a reliable partner that fulfills its obligations conscientiously. We are not prepared to agree to any compromise of our principles in the future either, and we will consistently take a firm stand against any discrimination, political or any other kind, and we condemn the embargo policy that is incompatible with normal relations among states.

In the international situation we continue to hold the opinion that the most urgent task is the reduction of tensions and, in order to improve the situation, first and foremost to bring a halt to the arms race. We therefore attach great importance to the Soviet-American summit meeting scheduled for November, and to the reaching of an agreement of substance at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on the prevention of the militarization of space and on a substantial reduction of nuclear arsenals.

We welcome and fully support the steps taken so far and the proposals submitted by the USSR, and the significant initiatives outlined by Mikhail Gorbachev to the world on his visit to Paris. Peace-loving people, and in our conviction also the realistically-minded bourgeois politicians, now await a substantive reply from the U.S. Administration to the initiatives of the USSR which express the intention of coming to an agreement.

From the point of view of developments in the world situation the European Continent plays a determining role. The joint document signed by 35 states in Helsinki 10 years ago opened a new chapter in the lives of the countries of the continent. The Hungarian People's Republic has fully supported right from the beginning the implementation of the principles of the Helsinki Final Act. We wish to continue this activity in future as well. It is in this spirit that we wish to fulfill our mandate to stage of the European cultural forum in Budapest. We endeavor to ensure that the forum successfully serves the cause of the cooperation of the participating countries and that of developing peaceful ties.

We attach great significance to the United Nations, which is celebrating the 40th anniversary of its establishment. Our government is convinced that the existence and activity of the organization is essential and of a positive influence in this conflict-ridden world so full of contradictions. As in the past, we will continue to support the efforts of the world organization to eliminate local war conflicts, to promote general disarmament and good relations among peoples, to establish fruitful contacts, and to promote the cause of world peace.

Honored parliament! Dear deputy comrades!

We have been trying to outline tasks in the government's work program which are based on the reality of situations and which realistically consider all internal and external conditions and assert the resolution of our party's 13th congress, as well as drawing on the active support of our working people. On behalf of the government, I promise to you, and in your presence to our entire working people, that we will do our best to honestly fulfill the tasks facing us. I request the honored parliament to discuss and accept the work program of the government.

STATE'S ROLE IN ECONOMY, WELFARE EXAMINED

AU101533 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 Oct 85 p 3

[Article by Laszlo Rozsa: "A Providential State?"]

[Text] A question is frequently asked today: Will the management role in the economy and the role of social care by the state be modified in comparison with what we were thinking about 10-20 years ago? Are we not taking a course of retreat on a large scale on both fronts? In the economy, we see steps which narrow more and more the scope of directing and interference, while in social care we see a demolishing of the system of institutional care and social provisions, once declared to be great achievements.

The question is not without foundation, because in both fields there are certain processes that are either purposeful and precalculated or spontaneous, uncalculated and even undesirable. Since these processes are in practice difficult to disentangle they cause a considerable disturbance or anxiety. When we began to demolish the over-centralized, irksome, bureaucratic, and useless elements of economic management we had to change long-standing and habitual working methods, situations, positions, conditions, and spheres of authority. It would be merely cosmetic to establish enterprise councils, elect directors, call general assemblies of staff without expanding the independence of firms in the fields of legal, financial, commercial, expansion, investment, and other matters and without providing more concrete and more personal scope for responsibility in general. This means that during the coming years qualitative changes will be required in the entire system of economic relations. The ministries cannot continue to be centers that plan, direct, control, and influence everything; they must gradually adopt a role in coordinating industrial policy, long-term development, branch co-ordination and drafting proposals. In other words, they must carry out the task of economic management and the authority of directing the branches. This should be promoted by the proper transfer of ownership rights, rights which might perfect the system of responsibility; this should also be served by the fact that in the relationship between banks, central national offices, and enterprises, it is efficiency, responsibility and independence that are stressed and not the setup of the hierarchy. In any case, this particular aim produced grounds for the measures taken to further develop the reform.

Emergency Routes

The "but" that actually developed is life itself, it is reality. The Hungarian economy landed on an emergency route at the end of the seventies and up to now it has been unable to leave this emergency route because of the often-voiced reasons of external factors and internal structural problems. The requirements under the reform on the one hand have, on the other hand, been neutralized or contradicted by the emergency and hoc measures taken to counteract the burden of international payments, to keep up full employment, to preserve the financial equilibrium domestically, to ease the shock effects on the standard of living, make up for many kinds of shortages, and by often contradicting requirements of investment, development, and the maintenance of consumption.

To explain it more clearly: The reform is not taking place in ideal, laboratory circumstances but -- independent of our own intentions, or in spite of them -- under the burdens of counteracting forces.

This means that while on the one hand we are making the right efforts to harmonize carefully the reality of the market and the planned economy, while implementing the basic economic idea of the reform, on the other hand irksomeness, delays, and faulty management, old-fashioned troublesome, and bureaucratic methods prevail instead of modern management. The state is making room for something by giving more and more to the self-managed units in the economy and administration, but the old methods return through the backdoor with their paternalism and limits on activity. This happends sometimes because of necessity, but sometimes because the new methods do not operate smoothly and are not on the top of expected achievements. If 100 heads of firms were asked today whether or not they actually noticed the relaxing of state constraints, some ease with which assets can be used and development and business policy directed, the majority would certainly say yes as far as efforts and legal rights are concerned, but no regarding the actual opportunities. This is precisely because of the intermingled variety of contradicting elements.

Raising or Lowering the Protective Shield

We should not be unjust. The absurdity of the situation includes the fact that many heads of enterprises and responsible people in high positions have found it far more convenient to wait for and carry out instructions -- thus removing responsibility rather than make decisions that would fundamentally influence the condition of the firm, and for which the heads themselves should take the esponsibility and the staff accept the consequences. In fact, if we take seriously our stand on the independence and responsibility of enterprises, then several of our factories and other places of work will be confronted with the reality of either being able to go on, supported by market requirements, profitability and achievements, or of going bankrupt, or of simply struggling on. Yes, counting on the state as a providential entity continues to be a reliable source that might not allow bankruptcy, that will count as credit in a situation where investment plans have gone far beyond the limit, will provide protection by price subsidies, and will finally raise a protective shield of financial support over the heads of enterprises if a dangerous situation were to arise.

Public opinion is agreed concerning the suggestion that the state protective shield -- if not radically removed, since this cannot happen -- should be cut back considerably. However, as soon as a particular firm and particular people are involved, behavior changes suddenly and rescue work starts immediately. Besides, our economy cannot allow us having a large number of firms going bankrupt (in fact, no states can afford such a thing), nor may such a process lead to unemployment somewhere. Therefore, the present situation can be considered as a transitory period that both parties -- state management and the enterprises -- have to unlearn to handle, and adjust to their new roles. At the same time the laws and the whole legal process must be freed from the chaos that has been caused by the heaps of modifications and legal patchworks.

It is true that we have to change our previous image about the function of the state. At least we have to review with critical reality the imaginary, almost mythically omnipotent role of the state which plans and directs everything and which is precisely contradictory to the Leninist concepts on increased expansion of self-managing factors. The fact that this task is so difficult today is based partly on our weakness in ideological activities.

In the fabrication of the myth about an almighty, providential state to benefit everyone, a significant role has been played by the state itself, introduced as the charitable benefactor from above "who provides schools, opens market halls, department stores, paves the streets, lays water pipes, provides school books, heals the sick, and even takes care of our pensions." Our only task is to work.

If a society has been raised "to be given" all this, it is no wonder that there are images suggesting that matters are independent from the will of society, its efforts, initiatives, plans, cohesion, and joint decisions. If the councils today experience certain difficulties in voting for the contributions for regional developments, where support is required for particular aims formulated, accepted, and publicized by the local community itself, then we can see how a particular and new action is being approached with old methods at some places. Instead of the locals, the council is setting the goals and does not outline the circumstances and possibilities -- that is, the council is trying to gain support for a social action with authoritarian methods.

There are places where a letter requesting a contribution for the regional development has been sent out together with the community development tax.

If public understanding and readiness to contribute are reduced at times, this is, of course, not because democratic measures are being avoided, or because far too high an expectation is placed on the state. Apart from the decline in the standard of living there was a perceptible decline in the quality of social benefits, and the quality of the service institutions providingsocial security which accompanies the growing financial burdens. This is felt by the majority of the 2 million pensioners, but is also noticeable in matters of family allowances, scholarships, health care, education, and cultural affairs, as well as in many other fields where inflation is strong. But it is certainly not the case that the state is trying to step back, withdrawing itself, or avoiding responsibilities which cannot be avoided by a socialist state.

We Are the State

We can only carry out a delayed debate about whether at the time of introducing wide-scale social services we have counted realistically on the capacity of the country or have considered our desires and dreams as a basis for the decisions. The answer is clear. However, these institutions exist and are, despite their shortfalls, great achievements. It is a different question, of how we should begin to patch up the hole in this security fence. It is a different question of how we could mobilize the social forces which -- precisely because of the myth of an omnipotent state -- have so far been mobilized with low capacity. It is a different question, of how we could make clearer what we need the higher taxes for, those taxes gained through the higher wages, while we are debating about the extreme cases of wage differences and making certain comparisons. Actually, the social sense of justice would benefit if the responsible authorities decided to use the extra amount to improve health care, education, and the declasse people [elesett retegek] and not for anything else, and this were explained clearly (naturally, this would not solve the problems yet).

Our society is proud, and convinced that it is our aim to have this institutional care, because this is precisely what makes a better socialist society. However, it would be a mistake if we did not ask the individual, the community, the groups, and bodies to be involved with our efforts, because these units would be able to provide thousands of ideas, suggestions, and activities in solving the problems. Nevertheless this is only possible if we clear up the confusion, anxiety, and insecurity about how we intend to make our self-established state a more efficient one which functions more democratically and cooperates with its citizens.

DEMICHEV ADDRESSES EUROPEAN CULTURAL FORUM

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[Report on 17 October speech by Petr Demichev, USSR minister of culture, at cultural forum of CSCE signatories in Budapest]

[Text] Budapest, October 17 (MTI) - Petr Demichev, Soviet minister of culture, stressed that in our days, when equality and peaceful coexistence among peoples is a pressing political necessity, the representatives of culture are obliged to raise their voice for the protection of peace and life.

The Soviet delegation attentively listened to the contributions, he said, and does not agree with everything it heard. However, the main point is that, despite differences, there is the agreement that in the present situation joint effort by the peoples is the sole means of averting the dangers threatening the world today. There was much talk of the liberty of creation, Demichev went on to say. We are entirely for a genuine liberty, which has sufficient financial and moral guarantees. The UNESCO-sponsored conferences of culture ministers justly warned that false ideas may lead to the distortion of the essence of culture, to such practices in which the means of culture are used for the propagation of ideas of war and violence, chauvinism and racism, mutual mistrust and hatred among the peoples. Unfortunately the right recommendations adopted at those conferences have not been enforced everywhere.

Petr Demichev pointed out that the cuts in cultural spending by several governments have caused justified worry in the recent years. He stressed that the socialist society has from the beginning attached great importance to the development of culture, and enumerated relevant achievements in the Soviet Union as an illustration. He said the Soviet Union considers it a priority that issues of cultural cooperation be discussed at the European cultural forum. In this process the useful interdependence of national cultures and the aim of cooperation are gaining prevalence.

The Soviet Union actively participates in the elaboration of recommendations that are aimed at making the representatives of culture increasingly aware of their responsibility for the cause of peace and progress, and of their vast opportunities to contribute to a better understanding among peoples. The Soviet Union continues to be ready to do its utmost to enhance the role of culture and art in shaping the noble social and moral ideas of present-day man. The participants of this forum may do a lot for an increased popularization through the mass media of creations imbued by ideas of peace and humanism. Petr Demichev urged the working out of proposals which facilitate the preservation of national democratic cultural traditions, and the use of new scientific achievements in the interest of cultural progress. It would also be useful, he said, to make a joint survey of the increasing effect of culture and art on the life and individual creativity of people today.

European humanist culture and all intellectual values should become a pillar for the representatives of culture, irrespective of world outlook and creative concept. They should occupy the common platform of struggle for the cooperation, security and prosperity of the world's peoples, he said.

Finally Petr Demichev voiced the hope that the debate at the European cultural forum will take place in a good-intentioned constructive atmosphere, and the participants will do everything possible for the elaboration of a common line which stimulates a genuine process and work of artistic creation.

NEMETH, POZSGAY RECEIVE BULGARIAN DELEGATION

LD171654 Budapest MTI in English 1057 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Budapest, October 17 (MTI) -- On Thursday [17 October] Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, met Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the National Council of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front and member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, who headed a delegation to Hungary, from October 15 to 17, on the invitation of the Patriotic People's Front (PPF).

The delegation held talks with Imre Pozsgay, general secretary of the PPF National Council, and other PPF leaders. Present at the talks was Boncho Mitev, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to Hungary.

The leaders of the two people's front movements agreed to extend their five-year cooperation agreement signed in 1980 for another five years.

KADAR, LEADERS HOLD TALKS WITH FRG'S MISCHNICK

LD102113 Budapest MTI in English 1829 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Text] Budapest, October 10 (MTI) -- Wolfgang Mischnick, deputy chairman of the Free Democratic Party of the FRG and the Party's chairman in the Bundestag, left Hungary, on Thursday [10 October]. Wolfgang Mischnick held [word indistinct] talks with his host Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP CC and president of the Foreign Affairs Commission of Parliament, and met Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi.

Wolfgang Mishchnick met Janos Kadar, HSWP general secretary, and Istvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP Political Committee and speaker of parliament.

SZUROS, VARKONYI MEET BRAZILIAN DELEGATION

LD170612 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] A Brazilian parliamentary delegation headed by Francisco Benjamin, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, has held talks in Budapest. The Brazilian deputies were received by Matyas Szuros, head of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly; by Ferenc Cservenka, deputy chairwoman of the National Assembly; and by Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi.

BRIEFS

AID SENT TO DRA -- The Hungarian Solidarity Committee has sent a shipment of aid to the people of Afghanistan from money collected through voluntary donations by the Hungarian workers. The shipment consisting of food, pharmaceuticals, and clothing went to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan by charter plane. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 11 Oct LD]

TECHNOLOGICAL COOPERATION WITH INDIA -- New Delhi, October 11 (MTI) -- A 3-year Hungarian-Indian work plan for technological and scientific cooperation was signed in New Delhi, on Friday [11 October]. The plan envisages practical steps and measures for exchange visits and technological development briefing. Present at the signing was Lajos Faluvegi, deputy prime minister and president of the National Planning Office. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1803 GMT 11 Oct 85 LD]

PRON'S PARTICIPATION IN SEJM ELECTIONS ASSESSED

Jaruzelski, Jablonski Attend

LD172236 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] An assessment of the participation of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] in the Sejm election campaign is the main subject of a meeting of the PRON Executive Committee which has just begun. Representatives of the PRON voivodship councils are participating. Wojciech Jaruzelski, Henryk Jablonski, and chairmen of other political parties who are signatories to the PRON [word indistinct] declaration are also attending.

Jan Dobraczynski, opening the proceedings, emphasized that the Sejm elections proved the mature attitude of the majority of citizens of our country. Actions taken by the underground to organize a boycott of the election were not met with much of a response.

Elections Show Stabilization

LD172243 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Widespread participation of the public in voting and in the election campaign testifies to the fact that citizens hope that the Sejm of the ninth term will solve the most important issues for Poland and the Poles, reads a statement adopted at a meeting of the PRON National Council Executive Committee, which has been held in Warsaw, and which was attended by chairmen of the movement voivodship councils.

The election, the document stresses, proved that the base for national accord is broadening in Poland, and that permanent stabilization of the political situation followed.

Thanks were conveyed to everybody who, with great involvement, contributed to the realization of the election campaign's goals.

PPR, ISRAEL TO EXCHANGE OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVES

HK180304 Hong Kong AFP in English 0219 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 18 (AFP) -- Polish Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban confirmed last night that Poland and Israel were planning to exchange official representatives, although they would not be opening embassies. He implied that Poland was willing to improve its "human relations" with Israel and particularly to open its borders to Israelis, adding that many Israelis were of Polish origin.

Mr Urban's written answers to questions from Western journalists here were issued by the official Polish news agency PAP. He said the issue of Polish-Israeli relations was discussed by the two countries' foreign ministers during the last meeting of the U.N. General Assembly. Yitzhak Shamir and Stefan Olszowski decided to "develop contacts" between their countries, PAP said.

Mr Urban stressed that the exchange of representatives did not mean Poland was changing its Middle East policy, and that it was unblinking to the question of diplomatic relations between Poland and Israel which were broken off in 1967.

Urban on Polish-Israeli Relations

LD172213 Warsaw PAP in English 2004 GMT 17 Oct 85

["Urban replies to REUTER on Polish-Israeli Relations" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 17 -- Replying to a REUTER question on Polish-Israeli relations, the government spokesman minister Jerzy Urban stated that during a meeting, and not the first one, of foreign ministers of Poland and Israel during the 40th session of U.N. General Assembly in New York, the sides discussed, among other things, the problem of contacts between the two countries and considered [it] as purposeful to further develop them.

"This deals especially with fuller satisfaction of the needs resulting from the fact that a considerable number of Israel's citizens are of Polish descent and that the fact as multiple implications, including human contacts and a broad range of problems [words indistinct] to the martyrdom of both nations during the Nazi occupation of Poland," said J. Urban in a statement.

The information item on the talks of both ministers was published in the press on October 4, in the form of a communique.

"I would like to recall, stated J. Urban, that at a press conference on October 8, the same question was asked by Mr. Bhutani and I gave an extensive reply.

"At present, I can only confirm that the meeting of both ministers in New York and the communique published as the result does not signify a change of the consistent Middle East policy of Poland and in no event they should be linked to the issue of diplomatic relations between Poland and Israel, which, as it is known, were broken off in 1967."

'ANONYMOUS LETTER' REPORTS RFE EMPLOYEE UNREST

LD131256 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] We recently received an anonymous letter from Munich. Our informer says that some employees of the Polish section of RFE [Radio Free Europe] have more and more reservations about the staffing policy of their management. Journalists who for years have been patiently awaiting promotions have been recently angered by information that a new man is to become a deputy director of the desk. This new man is Jacek Kalabinski, who should be remembered by our listeners as a kingpin of the "Jedynka" program.

Anyway, we do not envy Zdzislaw Najder, the director of RFE. His employees have frequently accused him of lacking journalistic qualifications. Jan Mierzanowski, Najder's deputy, openly speaks of his boss's support for nonentities and his pushing of experts and those who know the ropes into the background. In addition, those who oppose Kalabinski's appointment are warning their boss against a wrong move, for what if there is an employee of Polish intelligence on Kalabinski's staff?

If director Najder's personnel policy was criticized only by his deputy, Mierzanowski could be made to keep his mount shut. Recently, however, various complaints have been multiplying concerning Mierzanowski, since the time when he accused some of his colleagues of claiming fictitious overtime in order to increase their earnings. As far as personnel policy is concerned, his views are shared by such important figures as Jozef Ptaczek, Halina Grabowska-perth, Jeremi Sadowski and Wieslaw Wawrzyniak who wrote a letter to the American directorate protesting against Kalabinski's employment. It is interesting to wonder who will be next?

Is there going to be a search of another apartment belonging to an RFE employee conducted by West German police? So far, among the RFE employees, Tadeusz Podgorski and Marcin Idzinski have been honored in this way. The Munich team has no reason to be worried. This is still not a sufficient reason for Assistant Professor Najder to give up his job at RFE.

Urban on RFE Conflicts

LD141533 Warsaw Pap in English 1427 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Tedt] Warsaw Oct 14 -- During one of his meetings with foreign newsmen devoted to Sejm elections, Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban referred to the misunderstandings and conflicts within the Polish section in the Radio Free Europe. A letter sent by one of the radio's employees have been the source of information on the subject. The author of the letter claims -- said Jerzy Urban -- that the conflict among employees of the Polish section in the RFE is aggravating. He also maintains that the head of the Polish section Zdzislaw Najder, who as it is known, was sentenced for treason, is strongly criticized by employees with longer professional careers. He is charged, among other things, with pursuing an "errornous cadres policy" through employeing "occasional persons lacking professional qualifications." One of the opponents of the present director of the section is his deputy for administration, Jan Mierzanowski, who from the very start has criticised Najder's cadres policy. Particularly active is the group composed of Wieslaw Wawrzyiak, Josef Ptaczek Jeremi Sadowski and Halina Grabowska-perth. They protested against employing Jacek Kalabinski as vice-director of the Polish section.

Ptaczek sent a message of denunciation of the American managing board of the RFE and Radio Svoboda warning them that Kalabinski could be "another Czechowicz" in the RFE.

Last January, DIE WELT published an article describing the relations in the Polish section of RFE. In connection with the article, the American managing board summoned a meeting of the Polish staff. The then corporation president, James W. Buckley threatened that in case of any other attempts to spread the information of the work and relations in the RFE outside, he would take appropriate measures against people responsible for it. Buckley made it clear that criticism of Najder would be stampled out.

Another sensation -- said the spokesman -- was the anti-terrorist police searching the flat of a retired RFE employee Tadeusz Podgorski and the apartment of Marcin Idzinski, currently an RFE employee.

The search was in both cases conducted in connection with an anonymous letter containing threats addressed to a Solidarity activist Jankowski, found to have been typed on Podgorski's typewriter.

Adam Rosenbusch, known for his personal animosity against Najder, and accusing him of seducing his wife, spreads rumours that Najder will shortly be outsted from Radio Free Europe and will pass on to teaching at Oxford.

DECREE ON ENERGY EMERGENCY; CABINET CHANGES

AU172206 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 17 Oct 85

["Presidential Decree on Instituting a State of Necessity [necesitate] and a Militarized Regime in Units of the National Energy System"]

[Text] Taking account of the particular difficulties in ensuring electrical energy for the national economy owing to a prolonged drought and serious failings in the operation of the electrical power plants operating on coal, with a view to the normal operation of the national energy system, and on the basis of the provisions of the Constitution of the SR of Romania, the president of the SR of Romania decrees:

Article 1. On the basis of the present decree, a state of necessity will exceptionally be instituted in the units of the national energy system and a militarized labor system will be applied.

Article 2. The Ministry of Electric Power will be responsible for the uniform fulfillment of the program for developing the national energy system, for the operation of electric power plants at planned parameters, for the fulfillment of the planned electrical energy, for improving the technological level of exploitation, for preventing incidents [as heard] and damages, for increasing the security of the operation of installations, for improving repair work and carrying it out upon schedule, for all staff strictly respecting the norms of labor and discipline, and for the militarized regime of work.

Article 3. The leaders of units producing and supplying electrical energy are obligated to take all necessary measures to ensure the optimal operation under conditions of complete security of installations in order to fulfill plan tasks and special programs on the organization of exploitation, maintenance, and repair of installations; to prevent and immediately eliminate any kind of defect which could endanger the integrity and normal operation of the energy system; to respect program hours and labor norms; and to ensure the proper progress of overall activity.

Article 4. A military commander will be appointed to the leadership of the large electrical energy-producing units based on coal and of the power plants envisaged in the annex of the present decree.

The military commander will participate with equal rights in the overall activity of the working people's councils and, together with them, will be responsible for the fulfillment of the programs and the application of the necessary measures to ensure the proper operation of the given unit. A group of military cadres will be under the military commander's jurisdiction; this group will be established by the Ministry of National Defense.

The military commander is responsible, together with the director of the given unit, for the strict respect of the technological, exploitation, and maintenance norms of installations, of the rules of order and discipline at each workplace in order to ensure the proper operation of installations and equipment and to prevent any disruptions in the supply of electrical energy.

Article 5. The entire working staff in the units of the national energy system, irrespective of the position held, is obligated to strictly observe the militarized labor system, the program hours established by the unit, and the arrangements on the organized taking over or handing over of shifts; it must not leave its workplace, must pursue and firmly apply the norms and instructions on the exploitation and maintenance of installations, must very responsibly fulfill its duties at the workplace, and must remain uncompromising toward any digression from established rules.

Article 6. The Ministry of Electric Power shall take measures, within 15 days from the date of this decree, to ensure the permanent staffing of all positions necessary in the units of the national energy system. It is prohibited to occupy positions through transfer within the units of the national energy system. The staff of such a unit cannot be transferred, detached, or employed in the units of other sectors of activity without approval by the minister of electric power.

Article 7. Nonobservance of regulations of the present decree on the militarized labor regime will entail -- according to the law -- disciplinary, material, [word indistinct], or penal responsibility as the case indicates.

Article 8. The units of all branches of the national economy, the people's councils, [word indistinct] institutions, and all our people are obligated to take measures to cut back on electric power consumption and to strictly observe established norms.

The decree is signed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania.

Owing to the nonfulfillment of the measures established with a view to implementing the energy program and because of grave failings in organizing, running, and controlling the electric power sector, by presidential decree Comrade Ioan Avram has been relieved from his position as deputy prime minister of the government and Comrade Nicolae Busui from his position as minister of electric power.

Comrade Ion Licu was appointed as minister of electric power by presidential decree.

Party Executive Views Problems

AU172253 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2117 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 17/10/1985 -- A meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP held on October 17 under the chairmanship of RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu analysed a number of domestic economic problems. One of them is the share of transport spending in the total material production costs which, although declining with every passing year, continues to be large. Accordingly, firm measures have been established to substantially cut this expenditure in general, especially in motor transport, and to increase railway transport, as steps will be taken to increase river and sea transport. A special programme of measures in that respect is to be worked out and approved.

Examining the implementation of the programme for the realization of the electricity production planned for 1985 and assessing as inadequate the activity of the minister concerned, as well as of the power producing units, especially of the coal-fuelled power plants, the Executive Political Committee took a number of organisational measures as well as measures for strict order and discipline, with a state of emergency to be declared in the whole electric energy system and, accordingly, a militarizated working regime.

The measures in this field pursue that each unit in the electric energy system, coal-fired plants first of all, operate at the planned capacity and fully supply the power that the national economy requires. Other measures aim at cutting energy consumption, recovering electricity and re-using it, more markedly increasing the quantity of coal extracted for coke manufacture, and for the population's needs.

On analysing tourist activities over 1982-1985, which have grown steadily, the Executive Political Committee assessdd this year's results as being below the possibilities, a fact that negatively bore on tourist activity efficiency. Measures were established for the expansion and better utilization of tourist facilities and of a higher efficiency of tourist activities. A tourist activity development programme for 1986 is to be drafted and approved.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON CEAUSESCU'S PRC VISIT

AU151412 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 Oct 85 p 2

["Joint Press Communique" on President Nicolae Ceausescu's official friendship visit to the PRC from 7-12 October 1985]

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania and Comrade Elena Ceausescu paid an official friendship visit to the PRC from 7-12 October at the invitation of Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, and Comrade Li Xiannian, PRC president.

During the visit, the high-ranking Romanian guests visited economic units and socio-cultural establishments in Beijing and Wuhan, enjoying great hospitality and a warm welcome everywhere as an expression of the sentiments of close friendship and special esteem mutually harbored by the Romanian and Chinese peoples.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secertary general and president of the SR of Romania conducted official talks with Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee; Comrade Li Xiannian, PRC president; and Comrade Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu met and had friendly talks with Comrade Deng Xiaoping, member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPC Central Consultative Commission. During that meeting, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu presented the "Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania," first class with sash to Comrade Deng Xiaoping for his particular contribution to developing friendly relations relations between the two parties, countries, and people and on the occasion of his 80th birthday. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu extended an invitation to Comrade Deng Xiaoping to visit the SR of Romania.

The meeting and talks were attended on the Romanian side by Comrade Elena Ceausescu, member of the Political Executive Committee [PEC] of the RCP Central Committee and first deputy prime minister of the government; and by Comrade Ion Dinca, member of the PEC of the RCP Central Committee and first deputy prime minister of the government; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the PEC of the RCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Paula Prioteasa, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Constantin Mitea and Ion Licu, counselors to the party secretary general and president of the Republic; Angelo Miculescu, Romania's ambassador in Beijing, and by other officials.

On the Chinese side the meetings and talks were attended by Comrade Li Peng, member of the CPC Central Committee Politburo and vice premier of the State Council; Wu Xueqian, member of the CPC Central Committee Politburo, state counselor, and minister of foreign affairs; Chen Muhua, candidate member of the CPC Central Committee Politburo and state counselor; and Comrades Qian Liren, chief of the External Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee; Qian Qichen, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Li Shuzheng, deputy chief at the External Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee; Wang Runsheng, counselor to the minister of foreign trade and international economic relations; Yu Hongliang, PRC ambassador in Bucharest; and other officials.

During the talks, which took place in a cordial atmosphere of friendship, mutual respect and understanding, the two sides briefed each other about socialist construction in the two countries, thoroughly examined the stage of Romanian-Chinese relations and their prospects for further development, and exchanged fruitful views on current major international issues.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu presented the current concerns of the RCP and the government in connection with implementing the decisions and directives of the 13th party congress aimed at the country's many-sided development, and with results registered by the Romanian people in their sustained efforts to ensure their homeland's economic, social, and cultural progress seeking to elevate it to new heights of civilization and culture.

The comrades of the party and state leadership of the PRC presented important political orientations and measures adopted by the CPC and the country's government designed to turn China into a modern socialist country, and the efforts made by the Chinese people to implement the tasks and goals put forward by the 12th CPC Congress and by the recent party national conference. They also presented the achievements registered by the Chinese people in all areas of socialist construction.

During their talks, the party and leaders of Romania and China stressed with great satisfaction that the traditional relations of friendship and solidarity between the RCP and the CPC, between the SR of Romania and the PRC, and between the Romanian and Chinese peoples have constantly developed and strengthened throughout the years and have withstood many difficult circumstances. They also expressed their conviction that these relations will continue to develop, which is fully in keeping with the interests of socialist construction in the two countries and with the cause of friendship and peace throughout the world.

In stressing the decisive role played by the summit meetings and talks in giving an impetus to the development of Romanian-Chinese relations at various levels, the party and state leaders of Romania and China pointed out their desire and determination to continue to act to deepen and expand relations of close friendship and cooperation between the two parties, countries, and peoples on the basis of strict respect for national independence and sovereignty, full equality of rights, noninterference in domestic affairs, and mutual advantage.

Examining the stage of bilateral economic relations, the two sides stressed satisfaction in results registered in past years in implementing the decisions and understandings concluded at the summit level regarding increasing trade exchanges and expanding production-sharing and scientific-technological cooperation. In this context, the sides stressed the efforts made by the two countries' governments and the positive activity carried out by the Joint Government Commission for Economic Cooperation.

During the talks, special attention was paid to identifying new ways and means to ensure further vigorous increase in trade exchanges and the expansion of long-term and mutually advantageous economic cooperation on stable bases by proceeding from experience gained up to now in bilateral economic cooperation and from the high potential, needs, and possibilities of the national economies of the two countries.

During the visit, an agreement was signed between the Government of the SR of Romania and the PRC Government on developing bilateral economic relations in the 1986-90 period, a long-term agreement between the two governments on the main commodity exchanges in the 1986-90 period, and other understandings regarding expanding bilateral economic relations.

During the exchange of views on main international questions of common interest, the two sides noted with great satisfaction that the SR of Romania and the PRC have identical or very close positions on the major problems confronting mankind today.

The two countries' party and state leaders expressed their great concern for the serious situation in the international arena and stressed that the maintenance and continuation of the arms race, primarily of the nuclear arms race, and the deployment of new nuclear weapons in Europe increase the danger of a new world war that would inevitably turn into a nuclear war. For this very reason, they believe that the fundamental issue of our time is to safeguard world peace, struggle against aggression and war, proceed to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, halting the deployment of intermediate-range nuclear miss Europe, withdraw those already in place, and renouncing any kind of nuclear m and weapons in other parts of the world, and halt the militarization of outer space.

Hailing current negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States, the two sides expressed their hope that realistic and tangible understandings would be reached to halt the dangerous arm race and reduce weapons, primarily nuclear ones, in conformity with the requirements and interests of people in the world and the cause of peace and international detente. At the same time, the sides stressed that responsible action must be taken by all states, primarily by the two big nuclear powers, to achieve realistic disarmament measures.

Romania and China believe that although there is still a danger of the outbreak of a world conflagration, the forces of peace have asserted themselves more and more and the power to halt -- through joint action -- the outbreak of a new war and to ensure the safeguarding of peace throughout the world lies within the people and progressive forces everywhere.

The party and state leaders of Romania and China stressed the need to base relations between countries on the principles of respect for national independence and sovereignty, full equality of rights, noninterference in domestic affairs, and on refraining from the use or threat of force. Romanian and China have spoked out firmly against any attempt at inferfering in the domestic affairs of other countries and for respect for peoples' right to choose their developmental road independently without any outside interference.

The two countries stressed that it is imperative to solve disputes between countries by peaceful means and to eliminate the source of tension in all parts of the world in the interest of peace, stability, and international detente.

The party and state leaders of Romania and China expressed their deep concern for the world economic situation, especially for the economic difficulties of developing countries, and pointed out that the main cause of this situation is the current inequitable, unjust, and anachronistic international economic order.

Under these circumstances, Romania and China advocate a broad and constructive dialogue between the developed and developing countries within the United Nations to achieve a universal solution to the problems of developing countries, including the problem of their foreign debts, to eliminate underdevelopment, to proceed firmly to establishing a New International Economic Order, and to strengthen solidarity and consolidate the unity of action of developing countries in their joint efforts aimed at achieving those goals.

Romania and China attach great importance to the participation of the small- and medium-sized countries, the nonaligned, and the developing countries in international activity, and to increasing their role in resolving today's problems in the interest of all peoples and the cause of peace and understanding throughout the world.

On the 40th anniversary of the creation of the United Nations, Romania and China are for increasing the role of this world organization in resolving the major problems of the present-day world in the interests of the peoples, for perfecting the activity of the United Nations, and for increasing its contribution to strengthening peace, security, and international cooperation.

Stressing their satisfaction with the close cooperation between Romania and China at an international level, the two countries' party and state leaders decided to intensify contacts and consultations between themselves in this area and to expand their cooperation in the United Nations and the other international bodies.

The party leaders of the two countries reiterated the RCP's and CPC's firm determination to develop their relations and the desire to further expand cooperation with the Communist and workers parties on the basis of equality of rights, mutual respect, noninterference in domestic affairs, and respect for each party's right to decide on its policy independently and in keeping with the conditions in the country in which it is carrying out its activity.

The party and state leaders of the two countries expressed their complete satisfaction with the talks they conducted and with the fruitful results of the official friendship visit paid by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, to the PRC. They agreed that the understandings reached on this occasion -- a telling expression of the relations of close friendship between the SR of Romania and the PRC -- will give further vigorous impetus to further developing cooperation between the two parties and states in all areas serving the fundamental interests of the Romanian and Chinese peoples and to the benefit of the general cause of peace in the world.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu expressed warm thanks to Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, and Comrade Li Xiannian, PRC president, for the cordial welcome and warm hospitality they enjoyed during the visit.

The party and state leaders of the PRC greatly appreciate the sustained efforts and noteworthy contribution made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and the president of the SR of Romania, and by Comrade Elena Ceausescu in developing the great friendship and close unity between the parties and peoples of the two countries and between Romania and China. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu expressed words of great appreciation for the special contribution made by the party and state leaders of the PRC to strengthening Romanian-Chinese lasting friendship and fruitful cooperation.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu extended an invitation to Comrades Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, Li Xiannian, PRC president, and Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the PRC, to visit the SR of Romania. The invitations were accepted with pleasure; the dates of the visits will be established later.

Beijing, 12 October 1985

RCP EXECUTIVE CITES SIGNIFICANCE OF PRC, DPRK TRIPS

AU172252 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 17/10/1985 -- During a Thursday, October 17 meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, the RCP general secretary and Romania's president, Nicolae Ceausescu, read a report on the official visit of friendship he paid with Mme Elena Ceausescu to the People's Republic of China over October 7-12.

The Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP showed that, through its remarkable results, the visit went down as a highly significant event in the rich chronicle of the friendly ties between the two parties, countries and peoples, opening fresh prospects to these fine relations.

The Executive Political Committee pointed with satisfaction to the productive character of the talks Nicolae Ceausescu conducted with Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian and Zhao Ziyang, when the joint resolve had been expressed to do everything for the two parties', countries', and peoples' relations of friendship, solidarity and collaboration to further steadily develop. In this respect, emphasis was placed on the significance of the understandings covenanted on a more stepped-up growth of trade, the expansion of cooperation in production, on stable, long-term and mutually advantageous bases, starting from the experience acquired in bilateral collaboration and the high potential, the needs and possibilities of the Chinese and Romanian economies.

Conviction was expressed that the consistent promotion of the Romanian-Chinese economic, technical-scientific and other relations contributed to the two people's faster material and spiritual progress, and was in the interest of socialist construction in Romania and China, of the general cause of socialism and peace worldwide.

The Executive Political Committee underscored the significance of the interchanges of opinions between Nicolae Ceausescu and the Chinese party and state leaders on the international situation, when identical or very close positions had been highlighted on the major problems that confront mankind.

Appreciating the results of the visit, the Executive Political Committee approved a specific programme of measures for the translation into life of the understandings covenanted on the growth of Romanian-Chinese commercial exchanges, collaboration and cooperation in various economic areas, as well as in other fields of activity.

During the October 17 meeting, the RCP general secretary and Romania's president, Nicolae Ceausescu informed the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP about the official visit of friendship he had paid with Mme Elena Ceausescu to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, over October 12-15.

The Executive Political Committee highly assessed the results of the visit, which goes down as a moment of great significance in the development of the two parties', countries', and peoples' ties of friendship, collaboration, and solidarity.

Stress was laid on the significance of the understandings covenanted during the talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song on the conclusion of the long-term economic and technical-scientific collaboration and cooperation agreement until the year 2000, which confers fresh, broad prospects on Romanian-Korean cooperation on mutually profitable bases. It was shown that the further expansion and diversification of economic and technical-scientific ties was in the interest and for the benefit of both countries and peoples, of the general cause of socialism, collaboration and peace in the world.

The Executive Political Committee was highly appreciative of the consistent position Nicolae Ceausescu had reiterated also on that occasion on the active solidarity of the Romanian Communist Party, Socialist Romania and the whole Romanian people with the Korean people's just fight for the peaceful and independent reunification of the fatherland, without any outside interference, underscoring the support to the initiatives and proposals set forth by the Workers' Party of Korea and Comrade Kim Il-song, in connection with the lessening of tension in the Korean peninsula, the organization of a dialogue, under various forms, between the parts of Korea.

The Executive Political Committee pointed out that the interchange of opinions between Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song relating to fundamental aspects of the international life had highlighted the resolve of the two countries -- whose positions are identical or very close -- to consolidate their cooperation in the international arena and make an active contribution to the resolution of the major problems of the contemporary world, to the triumph of the cause of socialism, peace and progress worldwide.

The Executive Political Committee unanimously approved the results of the visit and set a programme of specific measures for an optimal implementation of the agreements and understandings covenanted, for an exemplary fulfillment of the collaboration and cooperation between Romania and the DPR of Korea, in the interest and for the benefit of the two peoples, of the general cause of socialism and peace.

LUMEA ON COOPERATION WITH BALKAN COUNTRIES

AU171716 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1544 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 17/10/1985 -- The development of political, economic, cultural, technical-scientific and other relations among the Balkan states, the strong assertion of the principle of active peaceful coexistence in the region -- are among the significant changes wrought in the postwar political realm, especially after the signing of the final act of the conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the weekly LUMEA writes in a first article of a series of documentary surveys which the Romanian foreign policy magazine runs starting this week. LUMEA shows that both bilateral and manysided relations have grown, so as to supplement and support one another, in a constantly ascending effort to develop and build-up a new, constructive climate of peace, security and unrestricted cooperation in the area.

With reference to the series of wide-ranging cooperation forms and mechanisms promoted throughout the years, the weekly shows the gradual normalization of political ties in the postwar era and the passage to the development of economic, cultural and technical-scientific exchanges, to mutually profitable cooperation in various areas to have been the cornerstone of this course. Romania, LUMEA points out, has initiated broad contacts with all the Balkan states, and has permanently worked, starting from its basic foreign policy lines, for a manysided strengthening of its friendly ties with the states in the region. President Nicolae Ceausescu's more than 80 meetings with the Bulgarian, Greek, Yugoslav and Turkish heads of state or government are tangible proofs attesting to this preoccupation. A friendship, collaboration and mutual assistance treaty, 14 joint declarations, 5 long-term economic and technical-scientific programmes and agreements, another 117 accords, understandings and conventions were concluded during those meetings. The "Iron Gates I" and "Iron Gates II" water-power stations, built in collaboration with Yugoslavia, the Giurgiu-Ruse plant and heavy-duty equipment enterprise, commissioned in collaboration with Bulgaria, cooperation ventures carried out with Greece and Turkey, as well as the growth of trade with Albania are also illustrative of this collaboration, bespeaking Romania's fine ties with all the states in the region.

Cooperation and good neighbourliness in the Balkans have asserted and assert themselves also at the level of non-governmental collaboration bodies and forms, the Romanian weekly points out in conclusion, surveying the dynamics of these bodies' activities.

SPOKESMAN ON 'ABBAS, PROTEST OF CARRIER VISIT

AU171435 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1405 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Excerpt] The regular press conference for domestic and foreign journalists was held in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. Zeljko Jeglic, Federal Secretariat spokesman, answered questions by journalists. Here is a report by Nebojsa Jankovic:

The meeting with domestic and foreign journalists today began with a question from the correspondents of Reuter, UPI, and the Kuwaiti news agency KUNA referring to the request of the U.S. Government for the extradition of Muhammad al-'Abbas, member of the PLO Executive Committee.

Stressing that having examined the U.S. request, which was received on 12 October at night, our appropriate organs determined that it was legally unfounded, Zeljko Jeglic went on to say:

[Begin Jeglic recording] Muhammad al-'Abbas is a member of the PLO Executive Committee, which in Yugoslavia is recognized as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and as such he enjoys diplomatic immunity. Muhammad al-'Abbas participated in the negotiations about the hijacking of the Italian ship, negotiations which were successfully concluded.

The Yugoslav side this morning replied negatively to the U.S. note. The SFRY in this case, too, was led by the same principles to which it has always consistently adhered in its foreign policy. Muhammad al-'Abbas was in transit from Italy through Yugoslavia [je iz Italije tranzitirao kroz ugoslaviju]. [end recording]

[Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at about 1450 GMT on 17 October carries a correction to its report on Jeglic's remarks which adds the following at this point:

"In reply to a supplementary question of the REUTER correspondent, whether the spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs could say where Al-'Abbas departed to, Zeljko Jeglic said that every foreign citizen may leave Yugoslavia whenever he wants and go wherever he wants."]

Asked to comment on the recent visit of the U.S. aircraft carrier Saratoga to Dubrovnik port, Zeljko Jeglic said that the request for a routine visit was submitted to Yugoslavia in a U.S. Embassy note of 2 August, and approval was granted on 18 September. Although the U.S. side gave firm assurances that the USS Saratoga before and after sailing to Dubrovnik would not participate in any military activities, it appeared that the U.S. aircraft carrier entered Dubrovnik port immediately after it participated in the well-known action of the interception of the Egyptian plane. Because of this incident, Zeljko Jeglic concluded, Yugoslavia has submitted a demarche to the U.S. Government.

'ABBAS 12 OCT INTERVIEW DESCRIBES INTERCEPTION

LD180628 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0547 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Zagreb, October 18 (TANJUG) -- In an exclusive interview with the Zagreb daily VJESNIK at Belgrade Airport on October 12, Abu 'Abbas, leader of the Palestine Liberation Front (PLF), rejected Washington's accusations of having masterminded the abduction of the Achille Lauro, an Italian cruise ship. As enjoined by Yasir 'Arafat, the PLO leader, I came into contact with the abductors and succeeded in having them give up their demands, Abu 'Abbas said.

They only asked then to be left leaving the ship freely, claiming that the ship was a means for them, and not a goal as they wished to carry out their action only after having the Achille Lauro put in at some Israeli port.

According to Abu 'Abbas, the Israeli air raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunisia embittered thousands of Palestinian fighters and, therefore, it was expected that some group of fighters take an action against some plane. No ship was borne in mind and, when that happened, everybody was surprised, Abu 'Abbas said. And particularly so because of an Italian ship being involved. It is a well-known thing that we have excellent relations with Italy, he added.

Turning to the drama-filled turn and the abduction of the Egyptian airliner with the Achille Lauro abductors on board, Abu 'Abbas said that the Egyptian pilot first rejected the U.S. fighter planes demand to identify himself. The U.S. pilots then threatened with shooting the airliner down unless it changed its direction of flying. They interfered in our connection with Cairo airport and we couldn't help landing in Sicily.

At the airport, we were met by the commander of the neighbouring U.S. base. Before that, as we could hear by monitoring, the U.S. pilots talked in a gruff voice and words with the Italian airport in Sicily. When we touched down, 'Abbas said, the U.S. base commander insisted on our leaving the plane. At that moment we witnessed an astonishing event: U.S. and Italian troops drew back their arms at one another, the U.S. commander threatened with "having 200 planes, 500 tanks and nuclear weapons" at his disposal and this was why everybody must submit to his orders. We, on the plane, proposed to him that he should first start firing nuclear weapons at us, Abu 'Abbas claimed.

Abu 'Abbas evaluated the Israeli air raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunisia as an attempt to liquidate Yasir 'Arafat and, by doing so, to make peace neogtiations impossible, VJESNIK wrote. The blow was aimed at the PLO's political flexibility by reason of its growing popularity and recognition in the world, he emphasized.

Abu 'Abbas gave the above interveiw to the Zagreb daily provided that it be released several days after his departure from Yugoslavia.

ALBANIAN DENIAL OF NEWS STORY COUNTERED

AU172251 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] The Albanian News Agnecy, ATA, has denied a report by the TANJUG correspondent in Moscow that the Soviet news agency TASS appointed Vladimir Dimitriyev as its correspondent in Tirana. The Albanian news agency does not mention at all that TANJUG merely carried a report from Moscow official circles.

VLAJKOVIC, PLANINC GREET GDR ON NATIONAL DAY

AU092132 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Oct 85 p 7

[Messages of congratulations from Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, to Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, and from Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, to Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, on the occasion of the anniversary of the founding of the GDR]

[Text] To Comrade Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council:

Esteemed Comrade Honecker: On the occasion of the GDR National Day I convey to you, the State Council, and the friendly people of the GDR most cordial congratulations on behalf of the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia, the Presidency of the SFRY, as well as on my own behalf.

I am pleased that on this occasion I may express the conviction, linked with best wishes for the further overall development of the GDR and its people, that the relations of friendship and the comprehensive, mutually beneficial cooperation between the SFRY and the GDR will continue to develop successfully in the future.

The conviction with which I look toward this prospect is confirmed by the fact that your just-completed visit to Yugoslavia, which has left deep and fresh impressions in our country, has constituted a new positive contribution and stimulus for this. I am pleased that on this occasion, too, our two countries confirmed their willingness to further develop the bilateral relations and cooperation on the basis of the well-known principles, for the benefit of the peoples of the SFRY and the GDR, as well as in the interest of peace, equal international cooperation, and socialism in the world.

Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency

To Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers:

Esteemed Comrade Stoph: On the occasion of the anniversary of the founding of the GDR I convey to you and the GDR Council of Ministers most cordial congratulations and best wishes for the further overall progress of the friendly GDR on behalf of the Federal Executive Council and on my own behalf.

I seize this opportunity to stress my conviction that the relations of friendship and overall bilateral cooperation between the SFRY and the GDR will continue to develop for our mutual benefit as well as in the interest of peace and equal international cooperation in Europe and all over the world.

Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council

SFRY ELECTED TO CHAIR GROUP OF 77 UNTIL 1986

LD172307 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2104 GMT 17 Oct 85

["Pool" item]

[Text] United Nations, October 17 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia was unanimously elected today chair country of the developing countries' "Group of 77" until the end of 1986, following a proposal by the Asian group of countries.

Founded in 1964, the group now rallies 127 countries. A credit to the group, several important international initiatives have so far been raised. The group has been especially active in efforts for the establishment of a new world economic order and for a North-South dialogue.

The "Group of 77" coordinates developing countries' activities in the field of international economic relations in the General Assembly and other world organization fora, and beyond. It will play an especially important part in [word indistinct] at this year's session at which economic topics prevail.

Yugoslav representative to the United Nations, Ambassador Ignac Golob, said in thanking for the election that it was expressive of the "recognition to the policy and activity of Yugoslavia in international political and economic relations". Ambassador Golob said the unity of the group was the pre-condition for its successful activity.

PLANINC SENDS MESSAGE TO UN ON ANNIVERSARY

LD171947 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, has sent a message to the president of the UN General Assembly on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the declaration on decolonization. The message says:

It was a [word indistinct] act on the part of the world organization and also an incentive and encouragement to the people who were under colonial domination at that time to persevere in their just struggle for freedom and independence. The declaration, in fact, [words indistinct] of the UN Charter and people's rights to freedom and dignified life.

In its 40 years of activity, the world organization has achieved most valuable results precisely in the liberation and emancipation of people. The successful outcome of this process contributed to the fact that today the United Nations has almost completely realized the principle of its universality.

From the very outset, the policy and movement of nonalignment have focused their activity on the struggle against colonialism and for national liberation. However, despite the major results achieved in implementing the declaration on granting independence to countries and people under cononial rule, we are still witnessing stubborn attempts in some parts of the world to persist with the policy of domination, exploitation, and racial discrimination by using most flagrant forms of force.

Such a policy has today transformed southern Africa into one of the most serious hotbeds of crisis, which could have unforeseeable consequences for peace and stability not only in the region, but also in the world as a whole. This calls for specific measures and for the sanctions envisaged by the UN Charter to be imposed in order to curb apartheid's aggressive policy in the Republic of South Africa and to end the illegal occupation of Namibia.

In keeping with the principles of nonalignment and the tradition of our own struggle for liberation and independence, Yugoslavia will continue to make a consistent contribution to the struggle against the vestiges of colonialism in the world and to the efforts to eliminate apartheid and to implement fully the declaration on decolonization, says the message sent by Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, to the president of the UN General Assembly.